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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Wins Biggest Victory

It Appeases Nations Near War

At Geneva Men Change Minds

Washington Plans Crime Fight

Finland Alone Will Pay Debt

Heroes of Sea Keep on Fishing

THE League of Nations Council triumphs completely in recalling Yugoslavia and Hungary from the edge of war and settling the issue between them in a peaceful diplomatic agreement. Hungary is forced by gentle pressure to consent to investigate charges that Hungarian officials were guilty of gross negligence in connection with the assassination of King Alexander, with punishment for any persons found guilty. Yugoslavia's wounded honor is thus satisfied and its newspapers proclaim its great victory at Geneva. A committee of 11 from as many nations will draft the convention for a permanent international court to suppress terrorism and conspiracies. Geneva leaders work day and night through heavy stresses with bitter threats and inflamed oratory filling the air—But the League carries to success everything the League proposed.

¶ Geneva statesmen thank Eden of Britain, Laval of France and Aloisi of Italy for engineering the finest piece of pacification the League has ever accomplished. Yevtitch of Yugoslavia, Beneš of Czechoslovakia and Titulescu of Roumania on one side and Eckhardt of Hungary on the other, after all their fireworks, express themselves as reconciled and happy over the adjustment. The proceedings show how the League arena allows statesmen to reverse themselves with dignity. Italy abandons support of Hungary when Franco-Italian relations are menaced. Hungary yields gracefully when forced to accept. Delegates will never forget the tense night hours when the issue hung on telephonic confirmation by home governments, but the affirming answers were historic when they came—They made war look like a needless, outgrown folly.

¶ Washington sees Attorney General Homer S. Cummings's conference on crime adopt two main objectives. These are better co-ordination of federal, state and local anti-crime activities in an unremitting war against lawlessness, and mobilization of American sentiment to understand and support the movement. President Roosevelt tells the 600 delegates public sentiment is even yet not sufficiently active or alive to the situation. But the delegates are aware and will stir up the nation—They know the crime they must defeat has challenged America's good name before the world.

¶ America's mental attitude as a nation is largely to blame for the crime condition, former Republican Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson declares. "We throw a glamour around crime, make it sensational." He advocates adoption of the model code of criminal procedure prepared by the American Law Institute. British justice is more effective because prompt and undramatic. J. Edgar Hoover, federal agents' chief, shows how many gangster leaders have been wiped out. He voiced his remedy—Co-ordinate law enforcement agencies and destroy political pressure.

¶ Moscow orders 49 more persons tried for their lives on charges of promoting terroristic action against Soviet officials. This brings the total of so-called "White Guards" put on trial since the assassination of Sergei Kirov to 120. On Dec. 5 the execution of 66 political prisoners was announced. Moscow has a grim way of fighting fire with fire—It gives the terrorist a taste of terror and tries to give it to him first.

¶ Britain, like France, informs Washington it will default on Dec. 15 when $379,461,776 on war debts is due. It says any payment before debt revision would be "useless and unwise." But little Finland will be ready with its $228,538. Washington's arms inquiry hears testimony that in many Latin-American countries officials drew commissions on munitions sales, thus soothing their hatred of war. Dr. F. E. Townsend sets up at Washington to push his plan for $200 monthly pensions for all persons over 60, to be spent in 30 days. This may be very illogical—But 15,000,000 petition-signers are said to believe it would be very nice.

¶ Jonesport, Maine, sees Earl Daggett and Basil Thurber bring their little fishing boat into port under a small emergency sail after 36 hours in a blinding blizzard. The men fought their way out to the haddock grounds from Campobello Island through high wind and a rough sea. In a heavy snowstorm they set their trawls as usual. But a trawl fouled the propeller and disabled the shaft. Getting up a sail, the men, nearly frozen, hunted the shore through a snowstorm that turned back a searching patrol. "All in the day's work," say Daggett and Thurber—But the tale should put a rarer flavor into your juicy haddock steak.

Leaders Rally Against Crime

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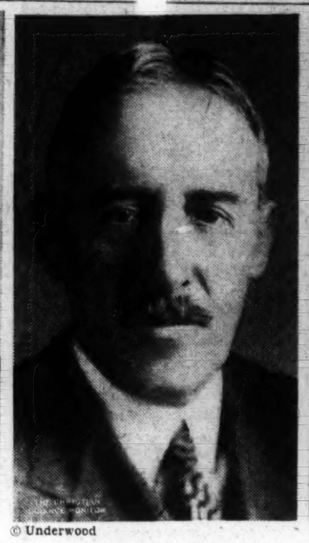
Dr. Sheldon Glueck
Harvard Law School



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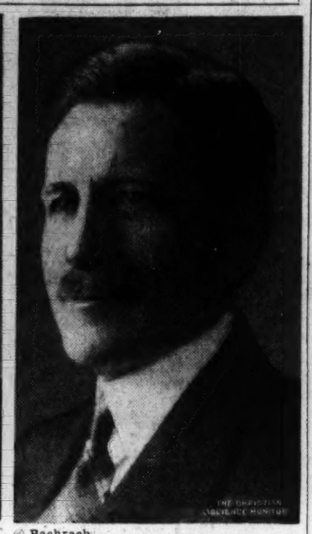
Henry L. Stimson
Former Secretary of State



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Patrick J. Hurley
Former Secretary of War

President Opens Campaign on Crime With Plea for Co-ordinated Effort

Urges Every Man, Woman and Child to Rally Against Criminals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Opening with an appeal from President Roosevelt for support from "every man, every woman, and every adolescent child in the United States," the conference on crime which got under way here last night quickly developed two major objectives which will be put before the people of the nation:

1. Better co-ordination of all the anticrime activities of the country—federal, state and local—to the end that relentless and unremitting war be waged against the forces of lawlessness on every possible front.

2. Mobilization of national sentiment to an understanding of the emergency which is declared to challenge America's reputation in every other country in the world.

Following the opening session at which Mr. Roosevelt and Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, delivered keynote addresses, the conference of 600 experts and public officials began sessions today which will continue to Thursday night, inclusive.

Discuss Various Angles

Politics must be divorced from police enforcement if America is to conquer gunmen of the Dillinger type, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the investigation division, Justice Department, told the applauding audience here this morning.

Spokesmen for newspapers, radio and motion pictures at later sessions defended their respective agencies against the charge of promoting crime in handling the subject.

The long-range nature of the crime problem, and the fact that it is bound up with the problem of youth were stressed by Dr. Sheldon Glueck of the Harvard Law School.

Judge Charles W. Hoffman of Cincinnati declared that employment insurance and a housing program would probably be "more effective" in reducing the crime rate than any present tightening up of criminal procedure.

John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney General of New York State, blamed the big dye industry racket, recently exposed and broken up, on faulty anti-monopoly laws which forced would-be honest retailers into the arms of gangsters.

Danger in Leniency

Mr. Roosevelt declared that in many instances "bandits have been better equipped and organized than have the officials who are supposed to keep them in check"; he pointed out that beneficent and promising procedure used in the past "such as probation and parole may become actually sources of danger if ignorantly, indifferently administered" and called on the delegates for recommendations to improve the administrative structure and to rouse national indignation to meet the challenge of crime.

Describing the varieties of atrocious crimes afflicting America Mr. Roosevelt mentioned not only "lynching" but made one of the few departures from his address to interpolate.

"Lynchings—lynchings no longer confined to one section of the United States, unfortunately."

Mr. Roosevelt's appeal for unity of national sentiment and the support of every citizen in meeting the challenge of criminals brought an ovation at the conclusion as several thousand people in the big hall cheered and applauded.

Stimson Stimulates Crowd

Colonel Stimson's presence emphasized the complete nonpartisan nature of the present campaign, which was also in evidence in the fact that a Republican, Patrick J. Hurley, another member of the Hoover Cabinet, opened the conference.

Colonel Stimson seemed to be conscious of the fact that as a former Hoover aide he was lending support to a Roosevelt-fostered campaign:

"When such a call as this comes to the American people from the Chief Magistrate and the chief law officer of the country," he said, "no good citizen can refuse to do his part."

Speaking with a force and dignity that again and again brought cheers from the audience, Colonel Stimson said the emergency "presents a situation in which our national efficiency has been challenged in the face of the world." "Our mental attitude as a nation," he declared, is in part responsible for the glamor thrown around crime. He denounced sensationalism and quoted an effective example of the quicker procedure utilized in Great Britain in carrying through a murder trial.

Publicity's Place in Crime

Colonel Stimson's reference to the place of newspapers found an echo when delegates threshed out in detail the whole relationship of press, radio and motion picture to lawlessness, with a vigorous discussion following between defenders and representatives of these agencies and other more critical elements in the audience.

Like Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, who preceded him on the platform, Colonel Stimson emphasized that the war against crime is the duty of the local community—the precinct, the village, the town, and the city—and he de-

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Stimson Criticizes Diffuse Police Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 11

THE subdividing of police work into a number of independent administrations within one metropolitan area denounced at the Crime Conference by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, who cited Boston as a flagrant example.

"I am told," he said, "that in the metropolitan area around Boston and within 15 miles of the State House there are no less than 39 such political units, each one with its own police force and each police force limited to the boundaries of its own geographical unit. If a criminal moves from one jurisdiction into another, an independent organization must be put in motion to apprehend him."

Citizen groups in Massachusetts last year sought unsuccessfully to push through legislation for a unified police force. This same objective will be again sought when the State Legislature convenes in January.

Cummings, Stimson, Hurley Add Voices in Stressing Unity of Action

Ely Drops Bomb on A. F. of L. Artistic Copley Square Opposed Blue Eagle Leaves Two Firms

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Ely Hits Labor

Governor Ely discharged a broadside against the Massachusetts Federation of Labor today, and especially against its peppery secretary, Robert J. Watt, declaring the Federation has sought to dictate appointees to the Department of Labor and Industries and generally creating such labor conditions in the State that industries are moving out.

This sizzling and accumulative charge was in the nature of retaliation to Labor's accusation yesterday that Governor Ely has sent the State troopers into Southbridge, Dudley and Ludlow to break strikes in the textile plants there.

The diminutive Watt caught most of the Governor's fury. The Governor charged that the labor leader was in a "huff" over the recent appointment of the Governor's secretary, DeWitt DeWolf, as Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Continuing the Governor asserted the federation is violating the agreement arrived at in the settlement of the general textile strike, that the dispute at the Hamilton Woolen Company mills is illegal since it is being prosecuted by a minority of the workers.

Then warming to his subject, the Governor alleged that labor policies pursued by the federation and Mr. Watt are largely responsible for the present migration of the shoe industry from the State.

Then in a spanking whirlwind the Governor ended with this, directed to Mr. Watt:

"It has seemed to me for some time from your public utterances and your political methods and your attempt to dictate the personnel of the Division of Labor and Industries that you have lost sight of the obligation which the Chief Executive, by reason of his oath and the laws of the Commonwealth, has sworn to protect all the people of Massachusetts and to treat them with equal justice."

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has been active and reasonably successful in the settlement of labor difficulties during the past few weeks the Governor said: "The people of the Commonwealth," he concluded, "have confidence in the machinery of the State but would have no respect for American institutions if the Government is to be dictated to by any particular part of the community to the end that it fails to preserve law and order which are the fundamentals of a successful society."

A Triangular Square

Copley Square in Boston is hardly a square, but rather two triangles bisected by Huntington Avenue and bounded by Boylston Street, Trinity Place, St. James Avenue and Dartmouth Street. But Bostonians prefer to let the fiction remain for this afternoon at a public hearing held in the Copley-Plaza the Back Bay Association, consisting of a group of merchants in the district, and other interested property owners, voted to obtain a consensus of other merchants and people in the district in regard to the new "square" plan for Copley Square recently favored by the Boston Art Commission. Consensus at the meeting today, however, was definitely not in favor of any change in the square.

The commission's plan is to close up Huntington Avenue from Dartmouth Street and reconstruct a square with generous corners for vehicle traffic immediately in front of the Boston Public Library and the Copley-Plaza Hotel, route all traffic down St. James Avenue with a left turn into a widened Trinity Place which would be continued to Boylston Street. Traffic would then be moving around the perimeter of the newly formed square.

Blue Eagle Taken

Far from asleep during its reorganization, the NRA today removed the blue eagle from two New Eng-

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Decline In Jobs With Trade Up Gives Paradox

Harvard Economists Differ on Causes—Use of Machines, One Says

Drought Also Cited

A baffling national dilemma, arising out of the announced increase of unemployment by 550,000 over last year, during a time when private business is said to have materially improved—today brought three differing explanations from nationally-known business authorities, all professors at the Harvard Business School.

J. Anton de Haas said that the use of machines has speeded up, instead of the use of men.

O. M. W. Sprague held that increased unemployment in agriculture was in large part responsible for the increase in general unemployment totals. Drought, crop restriction plans and processing taxes, he said, were the contributing causes.

Trade Rise Questioned

Sumner H. Slichter questioned the premise of a material improvement in private business, saying that it is an open question. He then furnished this fact, drawn from known statistics: Normally, there is an increase of persons seeking jobs of half a million each year, due to population increase and larger numbers of children coming of age.

If private industry employed the same number of persons as a year ago, therefore, there would still be an increase in unemployment of this half million new job-seekers.

These three explanations were offered, when these authorities were presented with the following facts: According to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, unemployment now totals 10,671,000, as compared with 10,122,000 a year ago.

Differ on Conclusions

In view of this increase, at a time when business is widely thought to have bettered its position, widespread bewilderment resulted. No official explanation of the paradox has been forthcoming.

The three reasons supplied by the Harvard professors were said to be not necessarily conflicting, but rather supplementary. Increasing the use of machines instead of labor, an agricultural employment set-back, and a normal increase of persons of working age, were all said to be contributing causes.

Mr. Green's figures opened up the much-mooted question of the extent to which men are being permanently supplanted by machines. If business has improved, it was widely asked, and more men are not being employed, is it true that processes and machinery were being speeded up? Is it true that permanent displacement of large amounts of labor is in prospect? Large increases in sales and profits of companies supplying labor-supplanting machines were cited. Professor de Haas's analysis tended to confirm the fear.

The conclusions of the three experts differed more widely than

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Threats of Balkan War Ended By Unanimous Vote of Powers; League Proves Its Real Value

Peace Resolution in Brief

1. Assassinations of "the knightly" King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France, "the unifier," at Marseilles, Oct. 9 branded "odious crimes" and sharply condemned.
2. Duty of every state "neither to encourage nor tolerate" "terrorist" activity against any other state, but to "prevent and repress" such activities.
3. Members of such an organization as the League of Nations expected to respect "territorial integrity" and "political independence" of other member states.
4. Yugoslavia's allegations regarding Hungary's failure to handle "terrorist" activities focused from its territory on the neighboring state of Yugoslavia set forth.
5. Suggested that Hungarian officials individually may have failed to take proper action to suppress "terrorism."
6. Hungary asked to investigate charges that Hungarian officials aided and abetted the "terrorists," communicating its subsequent action to the League.
7. The Hungarian Government expected to take appropriate "punitive action" in the case of "any of its authorities" "whose culpability" is established.
8. Committee set up to study plans for a convention to suppress "conspiracies or crimes committed with political and terrorist purpose."
9. French plan for an international penal tribunal to have jurisdiction in such cases to be studied by this committee.
10. The following Governments invited to supply the membership on this committee: Belgium, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Chile, Switzerland and Soviet Russia.

Compromise Placates Both Yugoslavia and Hungary

Eden, Laval And Aloisi Win Praise

Budapest Ends Tension by Telephoning Its Agreement

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 11—As the clocks struck the hour of midnight, the League Council completed the adoption of its resolution planned to outlaw "terrorism," and the threat of war in the Balkans was dissipated.

With the action, thanks and felicitation were addressed to Hungary, Yugoslavia and the Little Entente, as well as to Capt. Anthony Eden, Britain's Lord Privy Seal and special representative at Geneva, to Pierre Laval, France's Foreign Minister, and to Baron Pompeo Aloisi. Italian delegate, for the good will all have shown in the final settlement of the quarrel which unquestionably threatened to degenerate into war.

Not only did Hungary and Yugoslavia accept the formula proposed by Rapporteur Eden, but indications were given by both parties to make fresh efforts to ameliorate the relations of Central European countries.

Final Reconcilement

Tibor Eckhardt on the one side, and Dr. Bogoleub Yevtitch, Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, and Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania's Foreign Minister, on the other side, after days of bitter reproaches, were reconciled on the text of a resolution which condemned the odious crime of Marseilles, proclaimed the duty of every state to suppress "terrorist" activities, and in view of charges against certain Hungarian authorities asked the Hungarian Government to take punitive action against any person found guilty.

As was pointed out by Mr. Titulescu, there is nothing humiliating or contrary to Hungarian honor in thus dealing with anyone found guilty of negligence or undue tolerance. On the contrary, Hungary gladly undertakes to deal sternly with officials proved culpable. No outside power will intervene in Hungarian affairs. Whatever inquiries are made shall be made by Hungary alone.

Triumph for League

It was a remarkable triumph for the League. The part played by British, French and Italian diplomats cannot be too highly praised. This union of great powers in the cause of peace proved that if they could always act together—and with Germany—the peril of upheaval should never occur. To strengthen this solidarity M. Laval promised Baron Aloisi to visit Rome almost immediately, possibly even the coming week end.

Throughout an almost interminable day the discussions continued and it was well after 8 o'clock when the Council first adjourned, having asked Captain Eden to present a resolution. Instead of dining, the delegates were telephoning to their respective capitals.

Good Sense Prevailed

When they met again, two hours later, it was declared there were oppositions still to be overcome.

There was a long and anxious wait. At last, however, good sense prevailed and never has the Council felt more relieved.

This successful accomplishment completed the finest task of pacification the League has ever undertaken and drew from a leading delegate a statement to the Monitor that Europe is entering a period in which the nightmare of war can be forgotten.

"For the last few years war has become increasingly menacing until it was believed inevitable. But today Germany is offering an olive branch to France and France is holding out its hand. The Saar plebiscite is practically settled and order is assured. And now central Europe, which was ready to boil over, is calmed.

"We can dismiss the notion of war for the next 10 years, by which time conditions will have changed completely.

"If Britain will continue to take an interest in continental affairs its prestige as peacemaker will be unassailable," he concluded.

It was decided to nominate a committee to deal with the French proposal of an international penal court for repression of "terrorism," as outlined in the Monitor yesterday.

"This has been the most important and most successful Council meeting the League has ever held," is the verdict in the lobbies.

Duke of Gloucester Heading Toward New Zealand on Visit After Long Australian Travels

British Prince Discloses Human Qualities on Tours Into Bush—Daring Horsemanship Admired on Unfamiliar Terrain

By a Monitor Correspondent Who Toured Australia With Prince Henry's Party

BRISBANE, Queensl., Dec. 11—The Duke of Gloucester is heading for New Zealand for a visit of five weeks, after the last official act here yesterday of his Australian tour when he sent off the first mail plane in the new service to England. Christmas letters from the Duke to the royal family were included in a special bag for King George.

Since his arrival at Melbourne aboard the cruiser H. M. S. Sussex on Oct. 18 as personal representative of the King in the Melbourne and Victoria Centenary celebrations, the Duke has traversed this continent and Tasmania, officiating at hundreds of ceremonies and being entertained both formally and informally.

High spots on the program of events have been the reception of fliers completing the London-to-Melbourne air race, the dedication on Armistice Day of Victoria's Shrine of Remembrance and visits to Western and Southern Australia, New South Wales and Queensland.

Accompanied by a large party on a special train, the royal visitor traveled thousands of miles, making tours to important cities and into the bush. He also flew at times, and spent much time in the saddle, a recreation he tries to fit into every day.

In the bush and in the informality of personal contacts away from the pomp and circumstance of official functions, Australia has come to know and love the man beneath the externals of royal position.

During his country tour of Victoria and New South Wales, and on a day following the ceremonial and dignity of a visit to Canberra, the federal capital, it had

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Default on Payment To U. S. Voted By European Powers

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 11—Taking the position that any further action on war debts must await, or at least accompany, settlement of the whole problem of monetary stabilization, the French Government will again default on its installment falling due Dec. 15.

For the fifth time, default on the French debt to the United States was formally approved by the Cabinet yesterday, Louis Germain-Martin, Minister of Finance, and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval being appointed to draw up a note already outlined by M. Laval before he went to Geneva.

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP)—Government circles indicated today that Italy would follow the lead of Great Britain and France in defaulting on its war debt installment, due the United States Dec. 15.

Italy was called upon to pay to the United States next week $30,570,196 on a total war debt of $2,008,103,288.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Great Britain has formally notified the United States that she will default on war debt installments totaling $379,461,776 due Saturday.

[*A discussion of the war debt situation appears on the Financial Page*]

Air Flivvers Loom For Travel of Future

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11 (AP)—In the near future one may be able to buy an airplane for about $1200, fly at 116 miles an hour, and land next door to one's office in safety.

Waldo D. Waterman, who has spent 25 years in transport flying, is carrying on here the provisions of a Federal subsidy granted to his "air flivver," the vehicle he hopes to produce at the rate of 10,000 a year. Designed for the layman pilot who would be able to fly after only three hours of instruction, the two-passenger, tailless flivvers are being constructed under a Department of Commerce experimental contract.

Warner Succeeds O'Ryan As Head of World Police

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Maj. John A. Warner, superintendent of the New York state police, was yesterday named president of the International World Police, succeeding Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, resigned.

The organization at the same time named Fernand Dufresne, director of police of Montreal, as first vice-president. Resignation of Barron Collier, special deputy police commissioner in charge of foreign relations in the New York police department, was also announced. He continues his affiliations with international organizations of police.

Arms Sale to Possible Foe Is Declared Good Business By American Military Men

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Both the army and navy have taken the position that it is good policy for the United States to sell munitions to its potential enemies, so it can know what military supplies these nations are buying, the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee learned today.

This policy was disclosed in a memorandum written by Felix du Pont, general manager of the powder department in 1923, explaining a proposal that the du Pont firm negotiate sales through a proxy, Col. J. H. Mackie, former member of the Canadian Parliament, to two countries, referred to by the committee merely as "Country A" and "Country B."

Maj. K. K. V. Casey, sales director of the smokeless powder department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., said that, as far as he knew, the military branches of the Government still take the view that it gives them an advantage to be advised of the types of ammunition and guns that are being bought abroad.

Took Army Man's Advice

"We looked into the matter very carefully," Mr. du Pont reported to his executive committee, "and discussed it with Colonel McCabe recently in charge of military intelligence. Colonel McCabe could see no objection in dealing with Country A if we wanted to, and used the following argument: That Country A will buy munitions if she needs them. Therefore, there is no reason why manufacturers in this country should not sell to Country A.

"From the military standpoint, the business has this value—that is, Country A is going to obtain munitions somewhere; by obtaining them from the United States, our army learns how much and what kind of powder she is buying—by deduction, is in a position to obtain a considerable amount of information of military value.

"The advantage of dealing with potential enemies in order to obtain information is recognized in both branches of the military and in discussing a similar connection with Country B, Admiral Long, recently in charge of naval intelligence, advised Major Casey that the same conditions applied to that country."

Doubted Ability to Pay

The only clue to the identity of Country A was a reference that "the most important disadvantage will be making contracts that will assure payment." Major Casey's comment on Country B was "the less said about it the better."

The powder under discussion was to be shipped through Canada via Colonel Mackie who was to promote the sale in his own name. Mr. du Pont warned his company that, "we think it wise also not to incur the displeasure of some of our other customers by letting it be known that we are seeking or attempting to sell to Country A."

That the same policy held as late as 1932 was shown in a memorandum written by Col. Aikin Simons, assistant to Mr. Casey, in May of that year, regarding the proposal to ship a du Pont mechanical dipper device to Japan. Colonel Simons wrote that the Army "sees no objection whatever to our dealing with Japan," and the Navy still believes it desirable for the Navy to be informed of war equipment being bought by countries abroad. Major Casey explained that the use of the dipper represented a certain powder capacity.

Military Men Were Timorous

At the end of his report Colonel Simons mentioned that his conversations with army and navy officials were "confidential," pointing out that they were especially anxious that "they should not be embarrassed by the information reaching the State Department."

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, inquired of Irénée du Pont whether the advantage of knowing about purchases by potential enemies outweighs the disadvantage of having them fully stocked with

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League's Action Means Peace Without Victory Or Defeat, Hungary Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 11—The Hungarian press expressed itself as pleased with the Geneva

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Ely Drops Bomb on A. F. of L.

Artistic Copley Square Opposed

Blue Eagle Leaves Two Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

land firms. According to Associated Press dispatches from Washington, the Perkit Folding Box Company of Boston had violated the hours and wage provisions of the folding paper box industry.

Also, the Danbury & Bethel Fur Company of Danbury, Conn., was asked to surrender its recovery ensign. The National Labor Relations Board found it guilty of refusing to bargain with the United Hat Fur Workers' Union.

It was understood that until further reorganization plans for the NRA are announced, the organization will continue to press for strict compliance with the codes.

Strikers Arrested

Like a miniature Chaco War or a stubborn blaze blown far from the main conflagration, the strike in the Southbridge textile mills continues with new developments reported daily.

Long, smouldering picket lines about the gates of the Hamilton Woolen Company mills have been translated into aggressive mobs with the arrival of the state troops on the scene.

Arrest of six strikers last night resulted in a march of some 200 sympathizers on the jail, a march that was halted only when state troopers drew a deadline 20 feet from the building. Apprehension has taken hold of this town, as strikers become more hostile to the troopers, and as violence seems on the increase after four weeks of striking.

At issue is the strikers' demand for a closed shop in the Hamilton mills.

Safeguard Scenery

One new road is going to be kept clear of roadside stands, filling stations and billboards if the Lincoln Planning Board has anything to say about it. That is the Concord turnpike. Many a fine road has been built in the last few years in Massachusetts only to have these roadside objects appear like mushrooms and spoil the scenery.

When the new road which runs from Arlington through Belmont, Lincoln, Lexington and Concord was planned, the towns along this route, aware of the danger, decided they would try to keep the roadsides clear. Yesterday the Lincoln Planning Board called on Public Works Commissioner Frank E. Lyman and sought backing for a law prohibiting roadside stands, filling stations and billboards within 100 feet of the new turnpike.

Commissioner Lyman quickly agreed to have his department favor such legislation. Such a law, he said, "should be given a trial in an effort to keep down the number of motor accidents that result from obstructed view of curves and intersections due to these structures."

In the meantime a move is on foot to extend the new turnpike from Concord to Fitchburg by way of West Acton, Boxboro, Bolton, Lancaster and Leominster.

Thomas Scores Reds

Communists today could feel little comfort in what the leader of the nearest political party to them had to say about them yesterday at Harvard.

It was not a deliberate speech. Norman Thomas had spoken along usual lines leaving the Communists pretty well alone. But as the speech went along he was heckled as to why the Socialists would not agree with the Communist.

Finally in a you-asked-for-this-now-you-can-take-it manner, Mr. Thomas gave a brief answer to his hecklers which was also a thumbnail estimate of the Communists. He said:

"Socialism won't marry Communism because we are afraid of getting stabbed in the back on the honeymoon. The Communists have repeatedly broken faith, their whole program is disrupted, and above all they aren't intelligent."

Red Tape Severed

City affairs are usually marked by red tape and delay under their bureaucratic set-up. But the one department where red-tape delays might cause the greatest hardship was on record today as showing it could act when needed, tape or no tape.

A clause in the NRA oil code stipulates companies cannot give to or leave containers with the consumer. The city, however, made contracts with the oil companies last August which provided that these companies furnish containers. Was this or was it not a violation of the NRA oil code? Every effort has been made to straighten this out.

But in the meantime Friday brought the present cold snap which left 1700 families heatless. That was too much for Welfare Director John C. L. Dowling. Contract or no contract, the realistic situation was that these people had to have containers. So he had the welfare department underwrite the purchase of 1700 five-gallon cans, and had many of them delivered by last night.

With the act having taken place, the red tape may be picked up and the broken ends pieced together. The city in due process will have to ratify Mr. Dowling's action and award a contract for 1700 oil cans.

Police Shaken Up

Boston policemen from top to bottom of the department were asking questions today which went unanswered. A sweeping shakeup among the captains had been ordered. Five new captains had been appointed from existing lieutenants and six captains transferred to new commands. Finally a new deputy superintendent was appointed, Capt. James R. Claflin.

What did it all mean, asked the patrolmen. Of course there were conjectures. But Commissioner Hultman, as is his wont, merely issued orders without telling the reason why. The creation of the new deputy superintendent came in for the most discussion, since it will be the first time in 33 years that the Boston police department has had four deputy superintendents at the same time. But to the man in the street these changes will make no apparent difference. He will see only the usual officers on the usual posts.

Enter Cabbages

Scarcity as an economic policy was completely buried yesterday by the Government—that is, in so far as the Massachusetts ERA is concerned. Arthur G. Rotch, State ERA Administrator, had been notified that like the meat and other food which has been sent in for the needy, 1,500,000 cabbages would be sent to him for distribution.

Looking over the coming three months period Mr. Rotch saw the cabbage distributed in many homes and perhaps wished he had corned beef to send along with it. Yesterday he could be glad the beef had not been ordered too.

The cabbages came—all in one lot. Mr. Rotch staggered as he was told 122 carloads of cabbages awaited his pleasure. He had thought that of course the cabbages would be spread out through the three months. Today he held his own head as he considered 1,500,000 heads of cabbage and wondered what to do about them.

Pig in a Bag

Today a somewhat dazed man holds the title to a $90,000 mill property in Lawrence. And he has learned the one lesson that auction devotees' families always hope they will learn.

Yesterday at an auction the property was put up. Ernest F. Currier saw nothing happening and decided to help get the bidding under way. He picked the apparently very safe sum of $100 to start bidding on this $90,000 piece of property.

The auctioneer called for higher bids. Only a silence answered him. He called again and again. Still silence. Then down came his hammer. The property went to Mr. Currier for $100. Dazed he looked about him, slowly took out the $100 and then caught his breath. Then he summed up what he had purchased.

The building is in good shape. It includes 69,000 square feet of manufacturing and storage floor space, a storehouse and improved land. And finally it is entirely free of incumbrances. So far so good. But then a water power contract for perpetual service came to light. This costs $3000 a year. The taxes each year run to $3000.

So for his $100 payment for an idle mill worth $90,000, Mr. Currier had incurred annual liabilities of at least $6000. He hasn't the slightest idea of using the mill. "I am going to sell it as quickly as I can," he said.

Fires Break Out

Within the last 24 hours fire burst out in Cambridge, Roxbury, Somerset, Fall River and Athol without casualities. A four-alarm fire in Roxbury, menacing the tenement district, threatened a family of 7, but a barking dog and the heroism of police and firemen averted tragedy. The Cambridge fire turned 50 onto the street; the Somerset blaze at first appraisal is believed to have caused damages amounting to $100,000, the Athol fire damages amounting to $10,000.

A blaze in Pascoag, R. I., resulted in one causualty.

The Somerset fire leveled two main buildings of the Croninshield Ship Building Plant. The cause is undetermined. Bitter cold and fires generally have been running mates, so little puzzlement is occasioned by the epidemic of fires.

Piano Double-Decker

Students of the piano at times have despaired of passages that do not "lie under the hand," that require agility, finger dexterity and strength to play. In 1921 Emanuel Moor, Hungarian composer and inventor, conceived the idea of placing another keyboard above the regular 88-note piano keyboard and pitched an octave higher. This would make it possible to reach certain notes or play certain passages in music without any damage to interpretation.

Since Mr. Moor passed on the torch for his double keyboard piano has been held aloft by Winifred Christie, concert pianist, widow of Mr. Moor, who is giving a recital tonight in Jordan Hall.

Yesterday for a Monitor reporter Miss Christie demonstrated her double keyboard piano at the Hotel Vendome, where she is staying. The Bechstein-Moor piano has two keyboards, placed one above the other, as in a harpsichord or organ, and, of course, the upper plays an octave higher. The conventional "harp" of the piano is, therefore, played by two separate keyboards. A pedal couples the two keyboards similar to an organ making it possible to play legato or staccata octaves with one finger.

Miss Christie revealed also some of the richer chord combinations that could be sounded by the double keyboard. Selecting passages from a Chopin etude, a Beethoven sonata and a Brahms concerto she first played them on the conventional keyboard revealing the gymnastics that, she claims, interfere with expression and interpretation. Playing them on the double keyboard arrangement there was certainly less movement on the part of the artist and these difficult passages could be phrased much better. Whether it will improve the program of Bach, Chopin and Debussy which Miss Christie is playing tonight the critics will decide.

Justice to Retire

Justice William Cushing Wait of the Massachusetts Supreme Court today petitioned Governor Ely to retire him, declaring he was unable to continue his duties. His position, one of the most important in the state judiciary, was thus opened for a promotion from the ranks of the lower courts.

Governor Ely declined today to discuss the list of possible appointees. It was expected, however, that he would submit a name tomorrow t othe Executive Council.

Justice Wait's retirement had been expected at the State House for some time. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in 1923.

Curley's Problems

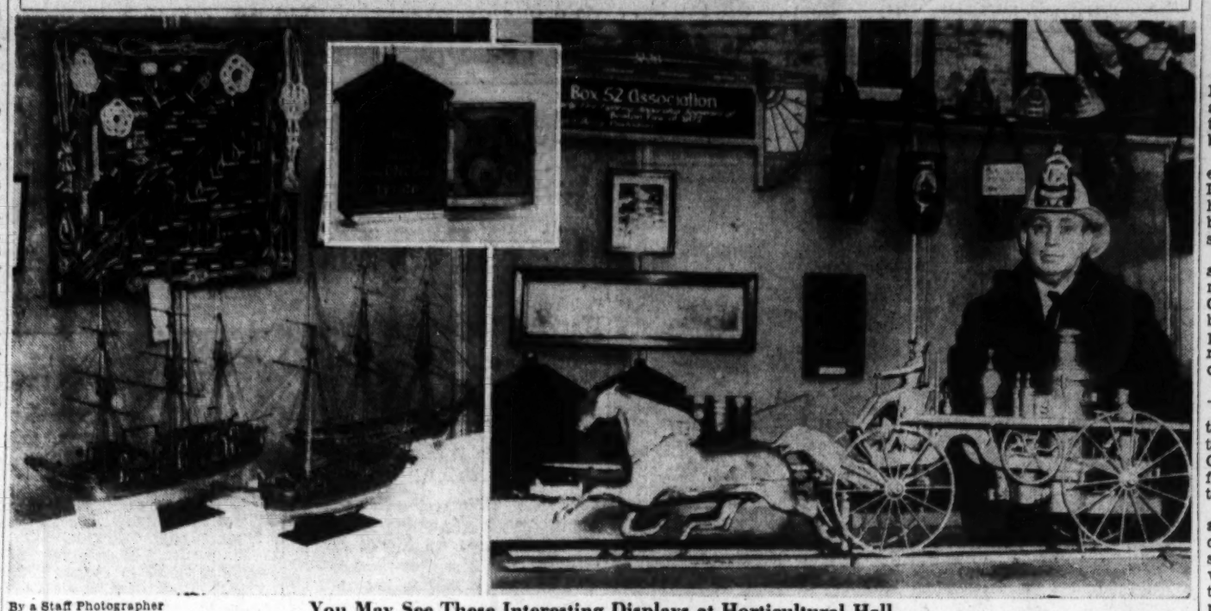
Burning issues in Massachusetts arising from turbulent milk problems and proposals to extend the compulsory school age to 16 years will receive consideration by Gov.-Elect James M. Curley in his inaugural address next month, it was learned today.

The Governor-elect, in a press interview, declared that he would take an active hand in settling the disturbing problem of milk dollars that shrink to about 30 cents between the time they leave the consumer and the time they reach the farmer. Mr. Curley's first step calls for a conference between producers and distributors.

The Governor-elect today sounded a new note in declaring that milk distributors as well as farmers should be saved money. The usual viewpoint is that distributors are taking the farmer's profits. Milk experts, however, interpreted the Governor-elect's statements to mean that distributors must cut down their operating costs so as to pass along more money to the farmers.

Labor also recommended today that Mr. Curley nail into his labor platform a plank providing for a minimum wage and revision of workmen's compensation laws to provide for payments beyond the present accepted five-year limit.

And There Are Hobbies and Still More Hobbies



By a Staff Photographer

You May See These Interesting Displays at Horticultural Hall

Left—Exhibit of Ship Models by Robert I. Innes. Center—Fire Box on Which Alarm Was Rung for Boston Fire of 1872. Right—Early Fire-Fighting Apparatus. Souvenirs of the Fire of 1872 Shown by Charles Y. Berry, Custodian of Collection.

Pride of Hobbyists in Whims Shown at Horticultural Hall

The "hobbyists" took possession of Horticultural Hall today to launch a five-day exhibit of their "creations" that lead all the way from boat building to mushroom painting.

They had talked about the coming exhibit for months—these hobbyists. In fact, they always talk about their hobbies, otherwise they would not be hobbies. Into the hall flocked persons who had hobbies of their own.

But in Horticultural Hall, the results of whims that inspired one man to collect pictorial prints of Colonial days and another to assemble fire-fighting equipment over a period of 50 years present a panorama of history that speaks more distinctly than the printed word.

When George Y. Berry was a boy in South Boston, he got the habit of running to all the fires in the district and has been going to them ever since, although his territory has been widened to include California, Canada, Chicago and all points along the Atlantic coastline. Today he exhibited a collection of leather fire buckets, hose nozzles that had to be turned off at the hydrant, medals and fire alarms. This exhibit is the story of remarkable development in fire-fighting systems.

A display of old colonial prints by Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, revealed the artistry of colonial painters who returned from excursions with a host of vivid impressions and tried to put them all into a single work.

Copy of Washington's Appeal

Mr. Forbes' exhibit also contained a vivid glorification of war, resorted to by George Washington in his appeal for recruits for the Revolution. A copy of the original appeal declared boldly that those who should embrace the opportunity of fighting for their country against foreign enemies could have the opportunity of "spending a few happy years in viewing the different parts of this beautiful continent in the respectable character of a soldier, after which he can return, if he pleases, to his friends with his pockets full of money and his head covered with laurels."

Clocks, stamps, pottery, antiques, photographs, ships, spectacles, and World War buttons, attested to the efforts of other hobbyists. Another's whims led to the collection of sand samples from the beaches of France, Canada and the United States. One tube contained sand from Freeport, Maine, of 100 shades, taken from land that 20 years ago was fertile farming soil, but is now a desert.

Delay Until 1935 Of Shoe Industry Hearing Protested

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The NRA announced today a public hearing would take place in Washington early in 1935 to inquire into the causes and extent of the decline of the boot and shoe industry in eastern Massachusetts.

The announcement was made after the National Recovery Board approved a resolution by Col. Harry Berry, deputy administrator, recommending a complete study into conditions in the industry.

Colonel Berry explained, however, that the public hearings were not to be interpreted as a reopening of the code, as had been demanded by members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation.

Upon learning the public hearings would not take place until late in January or perhaps even later, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts Republican, expressed indignation and reiterated in a statement to newspaper men her accusation that the NRA was guilty "of inexcusable delay."

The NRA has made two investigations of conditions in the industry in Massachusetts as a result of complaints that a number of manufacturers had moved their plants into rural areas and other states to escape high labor costs, while others were reported contemplating similar migration.

A special investigating committee, after a study of conditions in the shoe centers of Massachusetts, submitted a report sharply criticising the present boot and shoe code and recommending, among other things, reopening the code.

"This appears to me to be merely another case of procrastination," Mrs. Rogers said when informed there was no possibility of a public hearing for more than a month. "Apparently the NRA simply will not be convinced of the gravity of the situation in our State."

She indicated she would send an immediate protest in an attempt to have the date for a public hearing advanced, if possible, to a date in December.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8.

Theaters

"RAIN FROM HEAVEN" (Plymouth). The Theatre Guild presents Jane Cowl and John Halliday in this new play by S. N. Behrman. 8:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Bundling in New England in Revolutionary days. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON — Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels." Vaudeville. 10:16 a. m., 1:08, 4:10, 7:12, 10:14.

EXETER — Sir James Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," with Helen Hayes. 3:20, 6:10, 9:05. Also "A Lost Lady."

FENWAY, PARAMOUNT, SCOLLAY—"Hell in the Heavens." Warner Baxter as a war ace. Fenway, 2:34, 5:33, 8:27, and Paramount, 10:16 a. m., 12:37, 3:52, 6:47, 9:42, with "Gentlemen Are Born," college story. Scollay, 12:10, 3, 6:30, 9:30, with vaudeville.

FINE ARTS—"All Quiet on the Western Front." Timely return of one of the most powerful war films. "La Cucaracha" and educational shorts. 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50.

KEITH'S—Fannie Hurst's "Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert and Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:17, 2:34, 4:51, 7:08, 9:28.

ORPHEUM—Eddie Cantor's "Kid Millions." Vaudeville. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

MAJESTIC—"Young and Beautiful." 10:05 a. m., 1:02, 3:59, 6:56, 9:53. Also Henrietta Crossman in "The Curtain Falls."

METROPOLITAN — "Behold My Wife," adapted from Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Translation of a Savage." Mal Hallett and his orchestra on the stage. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30.

MODERN—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "There's Always Tomorrow."

STATE — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Evelyn Prentice." A lawyer finds he is defending his own wife on a charge of murder. 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. Also "The Gay Bride," with Carole Lombard. A gangster story.

UPTOWN — "Marie Galante." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "The Richest Girl in the World."

UNIVERSITY—"The Gay Divorcee." 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. Also Joe E. Brown in "Six Day Bike Rider."

STRAND—"She Loves Me Not." 1, 3:59, 6:58, 9:57. Also "The Fountain."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; Terrytoon, "Jail Birds"; Panama Canal scenes; Leon Errol comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

TREMONT—"Moonlight and Pretzels," and "Sleepers East." 9 a. m. to 11.

Music

ORGAN RECITAL—By Clarence Watters. Sponsored by the American Guild of Organists. Free. New Old South Church, Copley Square. 8:15.

MUSICAL GUILD TRIO —Also "light painting" by Harry Frederick Carlson and dancing by Edmund Bradley and his "Petit Ballet Russe." For benefit of the People's Symphony Orchestra. Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., Stuart Street. 8:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Boylston Congregational Church, Boylston and Amory Streets, Jamaica Plain. 8.

DOUBLE-KEYBOARD PIANO — Played by Winifred Christie. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Americans. 8:30.

ARENA—Harvard vs. M. I. T. 8:30.

Other Events

ERA COMMUNITY THEATER — Roxbury Group: "Arrah na Pogue," by Dion Boucicault Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street. 8. South Boston Group: "The Winning of the Satin Gown." Parish House of St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Darlington and Norfolk Streets, Dorchester. 8.

RUTH ST. DENIS—And her dance group. Community Playhouse, Wellesley. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

LILY PONS—Morning musical. Hotel Statler. 11 a. m.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Marland P. Billings speaks on "Recent Geological Field Work in the White Mountains." Following supper at 6.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Law Enforcement," by District Attorney Warren L. Bishop of Middlesex County. "The High Lights of My Administration," by District Attorney Hugh A. Gregg of Essex County. 6:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Home Problems in Washington," by Eunice Harriet Avery. 6:30.

ROTARY CLUB—Dr. Earnest A. Hooton speaks on "What Is an Anthropologist?" Hotel Statler. 12:15.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN—American Association. Dr. Esther C. Brunauer speaks on "Forwarding Feminine Status Through Fellowships." Erskine School, 129 Beacon Street. 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "American Portraits," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Education talk....	Messner Orch.....	"Comedy Capers".
5:15	Agricultural report..	Children's sketch..	Male quartet.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Holiday sketch....	"Jack Armstrong"..	Fred Hoey talk....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Holiday program...	Vocal soloist.....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Ferdinando Orch.....	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio recital.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Joe and Bateese.....	Kemp Orchestra....	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	Musical Memories:	After Dinner Revue	Jerry Cooper; orch.	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch..	Big Freddie Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	"Dead Level," net-	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Symphony
8:15	work dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist..	Lace"; musicale..	Orchestra concert
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	under direction of
8:45	John B. Kennedy;	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists....	Albert Kanrich....
9:00	Pelletier Orchestra...	Ben Bernie and his	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Nashua Symphony
9:15	Russian choir.....	orchestra; soloist.	wells; orchestra..	Orchestra concert
9:30	'Hands Across Border';	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	Le Paradis Band...
9:45	soloists; orchestra...	McNamee; orch.....	chestra; soloist...	News Service.....
10:00	"Industry's Problems,"	"Princess Flavia,"	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Alfred P. Sloan Jr...	operetta, with	sa Lomas; soloist	his orchestra.....
10:30	Frank Black and	soloists; players;	Housing talk.....	Program from Me-
10:45	dance orchestra.....	Shilkret Orch.....	Musical Rhymester	chanics Building.
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Gerry Harrison....
11:15	Rines Orchestra.....	NBC vocalist.....	Renard Orchestra..	Haymes Orchestra..
11:30	Jack Denny and his	Sam Myers and	Busse Orchestra...	Will Alexander &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Sabin Orchestra....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Open session. Conference on Crime: "Functions of a Modern Prison," James Johnson, warden of Alcatraz Prison.
11:30 WBZ, Crime Conference: "Scientific Crime Detection," Dr. Wilmer Solder.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
12:45 WAAB, "Your Home and Mine," auspices Federal Housing Commission.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: "Perfumes and Flowers in the Riviera."
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WBZ, British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra; soloist.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Nicholas Slonimsky, composer-conductor-pianist, in recital.
8:00 WBZ, "Dead Level," network mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "Mrs. Moonlight."
8:15 WAAB, "Museum of Natural History," Edward Wigglesworth.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Everett Marshall; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch, with Lewis E. Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen and company; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; variety singers; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Martha Baird, concert pianist, in recital.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd antarctic relay program; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
10:30 WAAB, Melody Masterpieces; soloists; male chorus; concert orchestra.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Women's Gown Shop—Sixth Floor

'Judge' Doyle in Motor 'Court' Hears Accident Drivers' Pleas And 'Sentences' the Offenders

Registry Seeks to Promote Greater Highway Safety by Advice or License Suspension for Operators Involved in Two or More Accidents

Fortified for the first time with a complete catalogue of all the chronic accident drivers within its borders, Massachusetts is peculiarly situated today to strike a well-directed blow for highway safety.

Collected over a period of years, this list of 10,000 motorists who have been in two or more accidents involving personal injuries, constitutes the apex of a safety drive that promises either to eliminate from the highways or to reform the 6 to 10 per cent of car operators who contribute most liberally to the annual increase in the State's road casualties.

Alarmed at this year's record toll of road fatalities, now approaching 1000 in the Commonwealth, safety experts are seeing more keenly the possibilities in a proposed safety campaign built around the list of careless or incompetent drivers. Safety surveys recently conducted throughout the United States declare that roads could be transformed into avenues of safety were states to concentrate more rigidly on the small minority of drivers who are always getting into trouble.

A miniature court that goes inconspicuously into action every day at the Public Works Building is charged with the responsibility of testing the chronic accident driver in Massachusetts. The "judge" is Chief Inspector Daniel J. Doyle. Before him and his lone assistant pass 10 of these accident drivers every day. Through his kindly advice, based on a study of every driver's weakness garnered from recurring evidence, Inspector Doyle has shown many motorists the pathway to safety.

Of the 10,000 accident repeaters on file, 60 per cent have been given hearings, 20 per cent have received letters cautioning them and 10 per cent have been sent to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles with the recommendation that their licenses be indefinitely suspended. From the accumulative evidence on hand, the spector can put his finger on the weakness of almost every accident driver.

Some of the accident drivers are not held at fault by the inspectors. There are instances in which drivers have been in five serious accidents, yet are not guilty of causing any one of them. Generally speaking, however, the accident driver is the illiterate, excitable type who cannot understand why he is blamed.

Few persons know, aside from those who receive summonses, of the existence of Inspector Doyle's court. When summoned, after two serious accidents, the driver answers yes or no to Inspector Doyle's question, "guilty or not guilty." After a clear-cut analysis of the accidents, the inspector's duty then is to fix responsibility. Finally, he either recommends revocation of driving privileges or tries to impress the driver with the need of watching his actions more carefully.

"It is obvious," Inspector Doyle declared, "that a great many of our accident motorists are not vicious but simply have the wrong conception of driving. Some of them think it is like splitting hairs to ask that they slow down at street intersections."

Relief Costs Lead To Jobless Survey In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

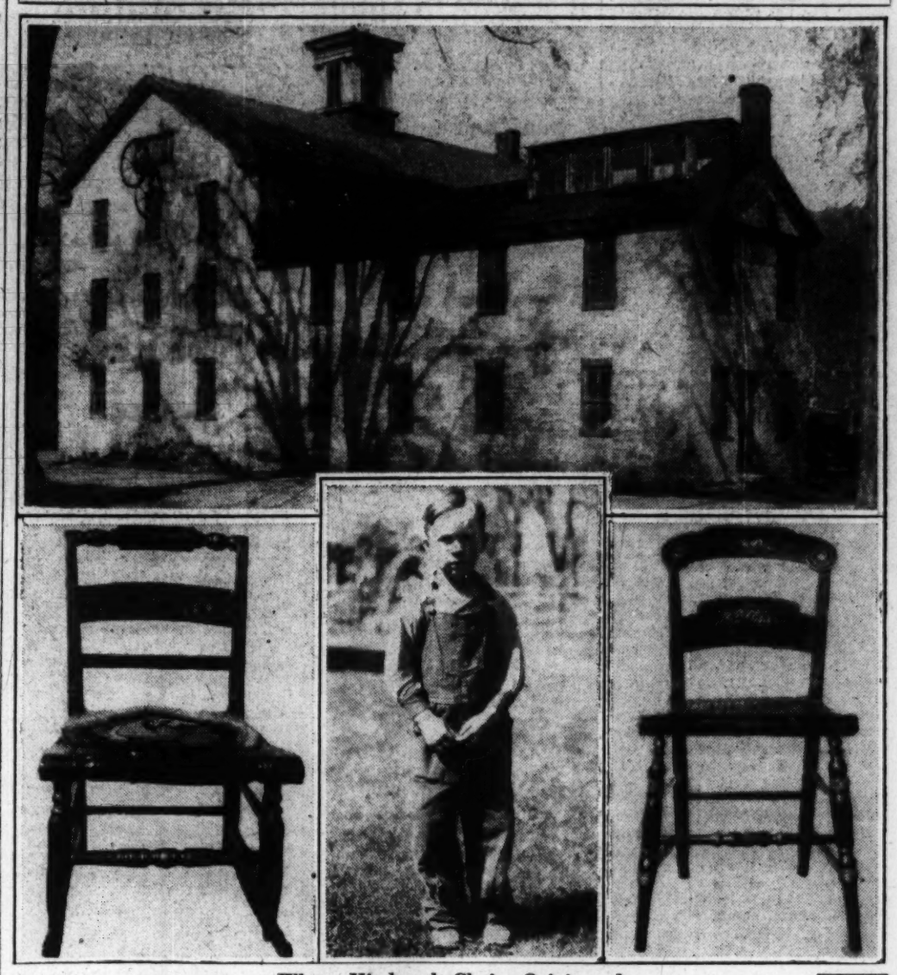
CONCORD, N. H.—A total of approximately $10,000,000 was used in assisting the unemployed in New Hampshire for the fiscal year ending June 30, according to a statement by John W. Pearson, director of the New Hampshire Foundation, who also declared that from such information as is now available indications point to at least 40,000 being out of work by the end of the calendar year.

Mr. Pearson's statement also carried the announcement that a private survey of the whole problem is being made by a group of sponsoring citizens, augmented by the New Hampshire Bankers' Association.

At least half of the money expended within the year for relief purposes was spent in the cities of Manchester, Nashua, Berlin and Laconia. Other statistics presented were that of all those on relief, 40 per cent are in Hillsborough County, in which is only 30 per cent of the State's population. One-half of the persons on relief are 18 years of age or less.

Relief spendings are at the rate of $3,600,000 annually, or something like 50 per cent more than anticipated when the 1933 Legislature passed the emergency law. Until three years ago, New Hampshire's relief cost totaled annually about $500,000 (and $400,000 at county farms) for about 7000 persons.

They Built on Comfort and Beauty



Where Hitchcock Chairs Originated

Top—Old Hitchcock Chair Factory at Riverton, Connecticut. Lower Left and Right—Hitchcock Rocker and Straight Chairs Showing Characteristic Stenciling. Lower Center—Arba Alford Roberts, Descendant of Famous Chair Family.

Century-Old Factory Stands As Memorial to Noted Chair

Riverton, Conn., Once Hitchcocks-Ville, Retains Vivid Memories of the Days When Finely Made, Stenciled Chairs Made Town a Token of Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERTON, Conn., Dec. 10—The sturdiness of the hills and the smooth flowing lines of the valley, the warm polish of water-rubbed stones and the blended strength of a craftsmanship that reached its height in the quiet living of a century ago—all these entered into the building of the Hitchcock chairs and in them lies the reason why these chairs have survived the test of years.

It requires a visit to the tiny community of Riverton, once upon a time known as Hitchcocks-ville, to appreciate the essential soundness, of this chair.

Practically every family in the town was represented in the chair industry, from the boys who applied the priming coat of red paint, to the women who created the beautiful stenciling with work-hardened finger tips, and the craftsmen who built the chairs.

The factory stands today, housing a light industry that occupies only a fraction of its floor space. Its companion building across the street is rapidly falling into disrepair. The old houses remain, and the church that Lambert Hitchcock built, but the chair industry is vanished. Hundreds of Hitchcock chairs throughout the country, some cherished by antique enthusiasts, others serving unnoticed in the homes to which they came many years ago, testify that their maker built well.

Lambert Hitchcock founded Hitchcocks-ville in 1821. His background was a thorough training in cabinet and chair making that had resulted in his starting a small business in near-by Barkamsted in 1818. In 1826, as his increasing business justified, he erected the factory that still stands.

A few stenciled words on the back of his chairs, done in a period when guarantees were not carelessly thrown about, are evidence that the policy of the Hitchcock factory was to build on honor. These words, that left the village with the chairs, are: "L. HITCHCOCK HITCHCOCKSVILLE CONN WARRANTED." With the passing of the years the thin wooden strips on the backs of the seats that bore this inscription have often been lost but the quality that justified them remains.

In 1829 Lambert Hitchcock and Arba Alford joined in the conduct of the business, operating under the name of Hitchcock, Alford & Co., and shortly afterward Mr. Hitchcock married Eunice Alford, his partner's sister. The Hitchcock and Alford families shared a unique house near the factory. It was divided from cellar to attic by a solid brick wall, establishing two distinct houses under the same wide roof. Later, a wing was built on the Alford side for the mother of Mrs. Hitchcock who had been left a widow in 1823.

The dividing wall has been taken out of the house as it stands today but otherwise it has been little changed. It is occupied by descendants of the Alford family, who have reopened there long-closed fireplaces and brick ovens. It is the happy play home of Arba Alford Roberts, grandson five times removed of Eunice Hitchcock's sister.

On April 1, 1843, Lambert Hitchcock severed connection with the business and went to Unionville Conn., where for a while he manufactured chairs on a small scale. The Hitchcocks-ville business was continued by Arba Alford and Josiah Sage until 1853 when its doors as a chair-making establishment were closed for the last time.

Massachusetts Tax Head Favors State Sales Levy

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 11 (AP)—Tourists' homes should be taxed as business establishments rather than as private dwellings, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, said in speaking here yesterday at the annual meeting of the Berkshire County Assessors' Association. Mr. Long also said that he favored a general sales tax in Massachusetts, to relieve the burden on real estate.

Arthur I. Hoyt of Sheffield was elected president of the association.

Columbia Debaters Win

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 11 (AP)—Affirming the resolution: "That the private manufacturing of munitions of war should be abolished," the debating representatives of Columbia University gained a 2-to-1 judges' decision over the Harvard University negative team here last night. The debate was presented as a feature of the fall series sponsored by the Meriden Community Forum.

Mickey Mouse Proves Inspiration In Teaching Deep Subjects at 'Tech'

Michael Y. Mouse, better known as "Mickey" passed his college entrance examination for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently Mickey came up for his quiz for adaptability and interest before Prof. Louis F. Woodruff, who welcomed him with open arms as the answer on how to present scientific and engineering facts to students in visual form.

A series of animated films is in process to help students grasp the meaning of many of the more difficult subjects not easily described by conventional teaching methods. Many subjects have been proposed for the series, among them the presentation of descriptive geometry in animated form, the operation of complex machinery, principles of physics, problems of human relations, and many others.

The first to be ready is "Traveling Waves on Transmission Lines," a combination of animation and outdoor scenes, showing types of high voltage power lines. What happens when a switch is closed and electricity flows along such lines is graphically presented in the form of a dark wave flowing along a line. The pictures reveal that for a few millionths of a second after a switch is closed the electrical wave flows back and forth on the line, and is often accompanied by extra high voltage. The effect is shown as similar to the wave forms produced when water flows into a trough, strikes the end and rolls back and forth, finally reaching a steady level.

The speed of the actual wave is the same as that of light, 186,300 miles per second, but on a 20-foot screen it is slowed down to about one six hundred millionth of this speed, so that several seconds are required for a single passage of the wave. In future pictures it is planned to show other wave forms, such as those produced by lightning discharges striking on or near power lines.

An animation stand such as is used in producing Hollywood's familiar mice, pigs, wolves, etc., is employed in making the animated science and engineering pictures. The camera operates vertically, looking down upon the animation diagrams, each of which represents some slight change in motion or position and is photographed separately.

Molly Spotted Elk, Maine Indian Girl, Writes Book Dealing With Penobscots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLDTOWN, Maine — While the Maine Writer's Research Club has been talking for a year or more about writing another book, this time on Maine Indians, a Penobscot Indian has been writing one of her own, which is soon to be published in England.

The new author is Molly Spotted Elk, who was born and brought up on the island in the Penobscot River at Oldtown, which has been the reservation of this tribe in Maine.

This Indian has been an interpreter of Indian dances and for some years has been a member of the International Circle of Arts in Paris. Two members are added annually to that Circle, and she and a Hindoo dancer were received together. Facility in the use of three foreign languages is part of her training.

This first book about the Penobscot tribe will portray the progress of an Indian family in this setting. Later she plans to produce another book, relating stories about famous Indian characters during the period of early explorations in Maine.

Indian Island is not without talent, it seems. Maine already knows Watawasa, whose voice and general culture have won her success as an entertainer widely through the State in women's clubs and other groups.

Maine Waterways Frozen In Record Cold Wave

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 11 (AP)—Maine rivers and lakes were ice-bound today after five consecutive days of zero weather.

Four to six inches of ice covered the Penobscot River at Bangor, necessitating the use of ice-breaking tugs to open a channel for incoming ships.

Six inches of ice covered Lake Millinocket in central Maine. On Moosehead Lake, bays and coves were frozen although the main body of the lake remained open.

Today was Portland's coldest Dec. 11 in 17 years, with a minimum temperature of four degrees above zero. Forecasters promised little relief before Thursday.

Great Superhighway Tourist Route Through New England Appeals to Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Dec. 11 — One of the most appealing of the proposed public works projects, at least for New England, is that of a deluxe new route for tourists that will make this section more accessible for all parts of the country.

This route, as now planned, will run from New York City to Greenville, Maine, avoiding the larger cities and congested areas as much as possible. As outlined, it runs from New York City to Hartford, Conn., Springfield, Mass., Nashua, N. H., Portland, Waterville, Bangor to Greenville. At Greenville the highway swings west and then back south through the Rangeleys to Rutland, Vt. From there a branch turns west again and another east back to Portland.

A little beyond Greenville there is also a branch turning off into Canada. The road, as a whole, makes an almost straight line northeast from New York to Portland and then turns into a big loop that includes a large portion of Maine and Vermont.

As the road is now planned, it would have two wide lanes with grass strip between and be designed especially for fast, through travel.

The cost is estimated at about $100,000 a mile and here's the hitch—to get such a large amount of money. It is estimated, however, that already 3,000,000 people from all parts of the country are traveling in New England every summer and congesting the present trunk lines badly as well as adding much to the confusion of heavy city traffic. By giving these tourists a through route of their own, they can make much better time more comfortably and safely and be less of a nuisance in the larger cities.

Socialists 'Recognized' In Connecticut Meeting

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11 (AP)—For the first time, the Socialist Party of Connecticut yesterday officially took part in deliberations of elective state officers on legislative matters, with the arrival of Mayor Jasper McLevy, of Bridgeport, to confer with Gov. Wilbur L. Cross (D).

The meeting between the state leaders was the first since the Governor defeated Mr. McLevy in the gubernatorial race last month. It resulted from an invitation by Governor Cross in which he requested the Bridgeport mayor to confer with him on "problems and proposed legislation."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; continued cold with lowest temperature about 7 to 10 degrees tonight; slowly rising temperature Wednesday; moderate to fresh northwest to west winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Continued cold tonight, Wednesday fair, not so cold.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature Wednesday, and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly colder in extreme southeast portion tonight; Wednesday fair, not quite so cold.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, continued cold tonight, Wednesday fair, not quite so cold.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds over north portion, and fresh to strong northwest over south portion; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	6	20	New Orleans	30	48
Bermuda	70	72	New York	14	28
Chicago	14	22	Norfolk	24	36
Denver	36	56	Philadelphia	22	22
Helena	10	18	St. Louis	12	26
Jacksonville	30	60	Minneapolis	2	10
Kansas City	6	18	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	66	78	Washington	20	24
Miami	48	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 11.
B—Maximum Dec. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:39 p. m., Wednesday 3:30 a. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; maximum temperature 26 degrees above zero; minimum 10 above.

Decline in Jobs Presents Paradox

(Continued from Page 1)

their explanations for the unemployment rise.

Professor de Haas said that a government-enforced plan, including the shorter work week, would have to come to the rescue of private business. Private business cannot meet the problem unaided, he said.

Readjustments Needed

Professor Sprague declared that private business can reabsorb the unemployed, provided further readjustments are made.

Professor Slichter agreed that all or most of the unemployed can be utilized by industry. This depends, he said, upon wages and prices being brought into a proper relation to each other.

He quoted figures to show that wages are out of line with prices and national income, being relatively too high.

If wages are brought down, he said, then the prospects for profit will improve, business spending will expand, and prices will then start to rise. With the maladjustments thus worked out of the economic system, private industry would be capable of dealing with the bulk of the unemployed.

In searching for a way out by government aid, Professor de Haas held that some sort of plan as drastic as that proposed by Upton Sinclair for California would be needed. He did not agree with the Sinclair program, but said that the idea of an economic system with governmental backing and powers is a practical and good one.

"We must take up the labor slack in some other way than by private enterprise," he declared.

Said Professor Sprague in conclusion: "If less time were spent attacking the Administration, and more in attacking business, we would get much farther."

New Hampshire Income Of Farmers Drops 43 P.C.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 11 (AP)—Sales of New Hampshire agricultural products dropped more than $11,500,000 during the three-year period from 1930 to 1933, according to official figures released today through the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation by the federal Department of Agriculture.

Though production remained about the same, the bureau said, the figures indicated income of farmers dropped 43 per cent during the three-year period.

Hearing Postponed On Hauptmann Case Bill of Particulars

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 11 (AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the stolid Bronx carpenter, stood handcuffed in Hunterdon County Court today for 15 minutes as he listened to preliminary arguments in his attorneys' demand on the State for a bill of particulars on the indictment that he murdered Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

The argument was short lived, for Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, who presided, postponed hearing in the matter until Thursday when the defense requested that he fix a date when Edward Reilly, chief defense counsel, could be present.

Justice Trenchard assured the defense that Hauptmann would be in court when the motion was argued. "There will be no action affecting the defendant except in his presence," he ruled.

After the hearing date was set, but before Hauptmann was led back to jail, the justice, here for the opening of the December court term, told the special panel of 150 prospective jurors who sat in the tiny courtroom that they were all to return Jan. 2, the date the former German army machine gunner is to go on trial. No one will be excused from jury duty, the jurist said.

Payne Named Augusta Mayor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 11 (AP)—Carrying seven of the eight wards of the city in the biennial municipal election yesterday, Frederick G. Payne, Republican, was elected Mayor by a plurality of 943 over his Democratic opponent, Elmer E. Newbert. The total vote was: Payne 3543, Newbert 2600.

Poison Liquor Kills 22

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 11 (AP)—Last words gasped out by some of the 22 victims of poison drinks today formed the basis of formal charges of involuntary manslaughter against two Portland druggists. Solomon Miller and Irving Schwartz were arraigned in Municipal Court late yesterday on the charges and their bail set at $10,000 each. Three other druggists were held as material witnesses.

State Seal of Maine Goes Away in Carpet

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 11 (AP)—Maine's State seal has been discovered in reverse. That is, a copy of the seal, in a recently purchased $2300 carpet for the Senate chamber, was discovered to have been woven in reverse.

The sailor and anchor, rightfully on the right side, was on the left. Likewise, the farmer with his scythe was on the wrong side. And—the reclining moose under the symbolic pine tree was facing to the right instead of the left. A rush order to the manufacturers went out to correct the situation.

Liquor Board Criticizes Conditions in Chicopee

CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 11 (AP)—Licensed liquor dispensaries late last night were the targets of stinging criticisms from the license commission, which has just completed a complete inspection of the 63 licensed places. Some of the criticisms were: Filth of both the bar room, back rooms and basements; stale food and little of it in some places; lack of toilet facilities, and poor equipment.

This week the commission will decide what penalties shall be levied. The commission must file a report of its findings with the State on Dec. 15.

Taylor Heads Commission

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11 (AP)—Col. Edwy L. Taylor of New Haven was elected chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission at a meeting in the commission's office yesterday. Colonel Taylor succeeds the late Richard T. Higgins, who had served as chairman of the commission since it was organized in 1911.

Made in a jiffy! Delicious!
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MAIL US YOUR ORDER
Denver Pascal Celery
Shipped to any point in the U. S. or Canada at $1.25 per doz. stalks plus prepaid EXPRESS.
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Established 38 Years

Useful Attractive Gifts
Express your Christmas Thought with FULLER BRUSHES
For gifts that are both attractive and practical, Fuller household and personal brushes are sure to be a welcome gift for everyone you wish to remember. Here are two suggestions—good for a limited time only.
Special Offers
Fuller SHOWER BRUSH $1.79 with every $2.00 order
The Fuller Friction Shower combines a refreshing bath with a massage. Simply attach the rubber tube to the faucet and the Shower Brush becomes a bubbling fountain of water. Made of the finest, imported white bristles.
Fuller Clothes Brush
—a very efficient brush to keep clothes and furs in perfect condition. Curve-fitting brush to reach shoulders and back. Imported black Chungking Bristles. Long Fullerex handle.
89¢ with every $1.00 order
Order from the Fuller Man who calls at your home. Consult your telephone book for Fuller Brush Sales Studio or Branch Office address. Or, write direct to the Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Connecticut. (In Canada: Fuller Brush Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.)
Genuine FULLER PRODUCTS carry the Red Top Tag and trade mark Fuller Look for both!

Come in time to hang up THE KIDDIES' STOCKINGS AT Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
Our holiday celebrations start Christmas Eve and continue unabated till the New Year is welcomed with music and cheers. Carols Christmas morning. Stockings for the youngsters. Christian Science church in our block.
Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.
Leeds and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

A MAGICIAN'S MEAL
Open the can and brown Prudence Beef Loaf in the oven in its own gravy. Presto—you serve a delicious dish that would reward hours of any chef's labors. But even this is not all: To duplicate Prudence Beef Loaf would cost you much more money; and Prudence is the finest kind of home quality food. Do try it.
● If your grocer hasn't Prudence Beef Loaf, send us his name and 10c for a 1-portion trial tin. Another dime also brings you a trial tin of Prudence Corned Beef Hash. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.
PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF with gravy
CORNED BEEF HASH . . . BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW

For Christmas
we offer a De Luxe 3 LB. METAL PACKAGE of assorted "Wilbur Suchard bitter sweet chocolate coated" candies. Sent postpaid, insured, upon receipt of $1.30
East of Mississippi only.
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CHRISTMAS CASH paid for GOLD
EMPIRE GOLD BUYING SERVICE
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Cash paid without waiting for discarded gold jewelry, diamonds, watches, chains, silver, etc. Free Appraisal. Highest prices in 100 years.

For Your Guests and Family
BEING the essence of a great profusion of chickens, *R & R Chicken Broth gives a *chicken* flavor, not even second to the most delicious chicken meat itself; its utter purity and easy digestibility make it an appetizer par excellence.
This illustrious broth, with its scattering of rice kernels, this pure, delectable chicken *juice* (for that is *really* what it is) should not be confused with the ordinary kind of chicken soup. R & R Chicken Broth might almost be described as liquid chicken. It gained its high repute among food experts through its purity . . . the result of extraordinary care in the making.
You should always have this famed R&R Chicken Broth on hand. The first taste proves its superiority . . . proves that it pays to ask your grocer for R&R.
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
In Dover, Delaware, since 1855
*Recommended by C. Houston Goudiss, leading authority on food
FREE BROTH RECIPES that show how to make many delicious dishes with R & R Chicken Broth. Write for them.
R&R Chicken BROTH

President Confers With Baker

Byrns Ready for Speakership

Howe Blunders on Patronage

Johnson Evades Watchful Eyes and Pays Visit to White House—'News Hawks' Compelled to Guard Four Exits of Backstairs Club

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—In another busy precongressional day, the White House continued to be a busy center of consultations, the crime conference focused national opinion on the problem, the munitions investigators dug deeper and Uncle Sam received a note from Great Britain declining even to discuss possible war debts payments.

* * *

"Franklin and Newton": At the White House there was a significant luncheon today. Only two people ate from the trays on the President's desk. They were Mr. Roosevelt himself and Newton D. Baker, one of his chief rivals for the Presidential nomination, and today spokesman for the private power interests in the epic struggle over electrical power which has already begun in TVA.

But Mr. Baker comes in a three-fold capacity: as an authority on crime and the Crime Conference, as head of nation-wide private efforts for relief, and as the defender of private business and constitutional interests. In which capacity he sat across the desk from the President today was not revealed.

Yet a long interview between these two leaders could not fail to be momentous. But the result which official opinion hopes most keenly will ensue is an agreement over the power struggle, by which the advantages of a public yardstick to test private power rates is made available, and yet private initiative is not crushed, private operation of utilities preserved wherever it is wisest and most economic.

* * *

The Speakership: The much jumbled House Speakership race took on definite semblances of order with Representative Joseph Byrns of Tennessee so far out in the lead that his defeat seemed impossible. Pennsylvania's second largest Democratic delegation in the House apparently sealed the election and delivered it to Mr. Byrns yesterday when its 23 members went on record unanimously for the lanky floor leader of the House majority.

Previous statements by Pennsylvania members that they considered it of vital importance to their State "to back the winning candidate," explained the decision which in all probability will retain the old Southern Democratic hierarchy in supreme control in the House. The 23 Pennsylvania votes, if they remain for Mr. Byrns to the last, are enough certainly to start a race for the "band wagon" if not to elect him outright.

Only fly in the Byrns ointment is some uncertainty as to what the Administration may do. The White House has placed its speakership interests in the shrewd hands of Vice-President Garner. So far Mr. Garner has not shown his hand to anyone.

In the meantime genial Mr. Byrns grins at newspaper men, saying, "Didn't I tell you? It looks like I'm going to win this race."

* * *

Infallibility Note: Washington observers gleefully delight to point out the slips of the "infallible." Thus every anecdote revealing political lapses of such men as Postmaster General "Jim" Farley or his political righthand man, Emil Hurja, is cherished. Now comes the sad story of Col. Louis McHenry Howe, and the Indiana patronage, a subject in which he was supposed to be a virtuoso.

To tell it chronologically, some time ago Gov. Paul V. McNutt, the ambitious and aggressive chief executive of Indiana, came to Colonel Howe to complain that he had received only a meager share of patronage. Colonel Howe expressed sorrow, and suggested that Governor McNutt might be compensated by the 700 to 800 jobs of farm censustakers, who were appointed today, and will begin work on Jan. 3. Governor McNutt was appropriately grateful, and agreed to send in a list of men for jobs. Nearly a thousand such jobs would come in very useful.

But iron-bound tradition, which must have slipped Colonel Howe's mind, limits such federal patronage to Congressmen from a State. So when the Indiana delegation, many of whom are political rivals of Governor McNutt, heard what had happened they raised the roof. Their own list of candidates was prepared; it had gone to Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and William L. Austin, director of the Census Bureau they protested. Secretary Roper, who is no political fledgling himself, mildly referred them to Colonel Howe.

To Colonel Howe, therefore, marched the Indiana delegation yesterday morning, along with Governor McNutt, conveniently in town. The arguments were presented. Colonel Howe bowed to tradition. The Congressmen got the patronage; the Governor got the gate. He was not particularly happy this morning, but busily explained to Indiana legislators: "I didn't want to. Louis Howe tempted me, and I fell."

* * *

Mysterious General Johnson: Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former administrator of NRA, is not used to slipping in and out of prominent places without publicity, but on Dec. 9 he was a luncheon guest at the White House and nobody was the wiser for more than 24 hours.

Today White House secretaries admitted that the fiery former keeper of the Blue Eagle's nest had conferred with the President on Sunday. Subject of the talk was not disclosed, but it is presumed to refer to that new job for General Johnson which was mentioned in the letters he and Mr. Roosevelt exchanged as the General resigned.

One rumor is that General Johnson is to have full charge of unemployment and old-age insurance plans, both in their legislative and administrative phases. This report is discounted, partly because the social legislation will not become an actuality until the states pass enabling laws, and this certainly will not take place for many months, if not years.

Other rumors connected the General with some spectacular phase of the low-cost housing or public works promotion, and is a report with more plausibility, since quick action is the chief aim of this projected program. But there is no definite confirmation of any berth for the General yet, whose book on his NRA experiences comes out next month. A final report intimates that President Roosevelt was anxious to prevent too indiscriminate remarks and disclosures in the forthcoming book, and that the White House luncheon sandpapered away some of the rough spots.

* * *

And the Backstairs Club: General Johnson is not strictly eligible for the new Backstairs Club, because he did not lunch with the President at the remodeled White House offices. But plenty of other high officials have now qualified for this now-you-see-'em-now-you-don't group. As initially recounted in this correspondence the new White House offices have at least four exits unguarded by news hawks.

In the old offices, reporters camped comfortably by one broad front door, and visitors always went out that way, running the gantlet as best they could. The facilities even encouraged cozy lounging and diversions—chief of which, oddly enough, was the old and regal game of chess—among the newspaper men.

These days are gone. Already, in the four business days President Roosevelt has been back, no less distinguished officials than George H. Dern, Secretary of War; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Representative Robert L. Doughton (D), North Carolina, have joined the Backstairs Club. Several others may be members, too, but they haven't been found out.

Possibly the only solution will be for the newsmen to post sentries at all the doors they can discover. This will seriously interfere with the chess.

* * *

Townsend Arrives: The long-awaited visit to Washington of Dr. F. E. Townsend, retired California physician whose old-age pension plan preceded him here by some weeks, materialized today.

Dr. Townsend indicated here that if President Roosevelt did not accept his propsal, he would offer it to the Republicans with the assurance that in 1936 they could sweep the country with it.

Code Violator Asks New Trial

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 11 (AP)—A motion for a new trial yesterday halted sentencing of Fred C. Perkins, York battery manufacturer, who was convicted in Federal Court of violating the NRA code for his industry. He was charged with paying his employees less than the minimum wage of 40 cents an hour prescribed by NRA, and is liable to a maximum fine of $5000.

Myers Advises Farmers to Shun Government Aid

Cotton Program Defended —Monetary Policy Held to Need Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11—American farmers were advised to make independence of government aid their permanent policy by W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in an address today at the sixteenth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation. While admitting that emergency refinancing must continue as long as creditors press for liquidation, Mr. Myers declared that as a permanent policy he thought it a mistake for farmers to ask for a government subsidy.

"The further we can divorce farmer-credit from government aid and the possibility of political control," he continued, "the sounder we will have built and the better our system will serve agriculture."

Bankhead Act

Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, answered criticisms of the Bankhead cotton production control act.

"One popular illusion," he said, "is that the cotton program in and of itself is causing loss of the export market. The cotton program is not to blame. The principal reasons are the development of foreign exchange restrictions, the low level of foreign purchasing power, and the increasing nationalistic trend of foreign cotton-consuming countries."

At yesterday's afternoon program George F. Warren, monetary expert from Cornell University, analyzed the reasons for fluctuating price levels and stated his conviction that agriculture should be relieved of some of its tax burdens and that inequalities resulting from the tariff structure and monetary system should be corrected.

Price Question

"When the whole level of prices falls," said he, "many producers and workers want to cut prices in order to get work or business. Agreements, intimidation, and violence are then used to prevent prices from falling. Governments have generally entered the picture to compel or urge each group to keep its particular prices up. In other words, while following a monetary policy that compels deflation, the governments have been trying by quotas, tariffs, crop limitation, production limitation, reduced hours, agreements in restraint of trade, etc., to hold each item in the price structure up.

Volume

"Instead of finding ways to get the inflexible items to move, most of the world has spent its time in devising ways to substitute a price-fixing economy for a supply and demand economy.

"Recovery is aided by placing emphasis on volume of business and volume of employment rather than on wage rates and prices of manufactured goods when the volume of business and employment is abnormally low. A large well-balanced output per capita has been the basis for the rise in the standard of living in the United States. Every effort should be put forth to get back to this situation as soon as possible."

Text of Balkan Resolution

GENEVA, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Council of the League of Nations unanimously adopted the following resolution on the Yugoslav complaint incident to the Marseilles assassinations:

The League Council, convinced that it interprets the sentiment of the whole League of Nations,

Unanimously deploring the crime which occasioned the loss of the lives of the knightly King Alexander of Yugoslavia, the Unifier, and M. Louis Barthou,

Condemns this odious crime and associates itself with the mourning of the Yugoslav nation and the French nation,

And insists that all those responsible should be punished.

"Terrorism"

The Council recalls that it is the duty of every state neither to encourage nor tolerate on its territory any terrorist activity with a political purpose,

That every state must do all in its power to prevent and repress acts of this nature and must for this purpose lend its assistance to governments which request it,

And is of the opinion that these duties devolve in particular upon members of the League of Nations in view of obligations in the Covenant with relation to engagements they have undertaken with respect to the territorial integrity and existing political independence of other members.

For Good Understanding

The Council desires that a good understanding upon which peace depends should exist between members of the League and expresses its confidence that they would avoid anything which might of its nature compromise it,

Noting that as a result of discussions which have taken place before the Council and the documents which have been communicated to it, in particular the diplomatic correspondence exchanged between the Yugoslav and Hungarian Governments from 1931 to 1934, various questions relative to the existence or activities outside the Yugoslav territory of terrorist elements have not been settled in a manner which has given satisfaction to the Yugoslav Government.

And being of the opinion that as a result of these discussions and documents certain Hungarian authorities may have assumed, at any rate through negligence, certain responsibilities relative to acts having connection with the preparation of the crime at Marseilles.

Punishment Asked

Considering on the other hand, that it is incumbent upon the Hungarian Government, conscious of its international responsibilities, to take at once appropriate punitive action in the case of any of its authorities whose culpabilities have been established.

Convinced of the good will of the Hungarian Government to perform this duty,

Requests it to communicate to the Council the measures which it takes to this effect.

The Council, considering the rules of international law concerning the repression of terrorist activity are not at present sufficiently precise to guarantee efficiently international co-operation in this matter, decides to set up a committee of experts to study this question, with the object of drawing up a preliminary draft of an international convention to assure repression of conspiracies or crimes committed with political and terrorist purpose.

Committee of Eleven

It decides that this committee shall be composed of 11 members, the governments of Belgium, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Chile, Switzerland and Soviet Russia, each being invited to appoint a member.

It refers to this committee suggestions which have been presented to the Council by the French Government, and requests other governments which may wish to present suggestions to send them to the Secretary General (of the League).

It invites the committee to report to the League Council so the latter may apply the procedure laid down in the Assembly resolution of September 25, 1931, concerning the drawing up of general conventions negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Will Rogers to Promote Cause of Salvation Army

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 11—Will Rogers will be master of ceremonies on a coast-to-coast radiocast emanating from Los Angeles Wednesday night to help raise funds for the Salvation Army's annual Christmas relief for the needy.

The radiocast will be over the Columbia chain, starting at 10:30 p. m., eastern standard time, and will last a half hour. Also on the program will be John Boles, singing star of motion pictures; Billie Burke, actress and producer; Joe E. Brown, cinema clown, and others. The Salvation Army hopes to feed 1,000,000 persons Christmas Day.

League Ends Balkan Threat With Unified Work at Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

decision, which is called a peace without victory or defeat.

Government circles interpret the resolution relating boundaries as not excluding a continuation of the Hungarian revisionist campaign. They are pleased the resolution is so worded as not to charge the Hungarian Government or Hungarian people with complicity in the assassination, but only certain Hungarian officials. This enables the Budapest Government to interpret the Geneva decision as essentially favorable to Hungary and as a vindication of Hungarian honor.

Yugoslavia Satisfied With Boundary Clause And Punishment Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Dec. 11—Press and political circles here consider the resolutions as adopted by the League of Nations Council a victory for Yugoslavia.

The Belgrade Government insisted from the beginning that the League should formally reaffirm the stability and inviolability of European boundaries as well as explicitly charge Hungary with some degree of responsibility for the Marseilles crime. Both these points are contained in the Geneva decision.

Furthermore, the case is by no means completely settled yet, because, the League has recommended that the Hungarian Government take measures to punish the guilty Hungarian officials. This will give Yugoslavia and the Little Entente the opportunity to bring constant international pressure to bear on the Budapest Government.

The Geneva decision gives satisfaction, also, because it is interpreted here as confirmation of the Belgrade contention that the conspiracy against Alexander was due to outside forces and not internal dissatisfaction.

Military Men Agreed To Arms Sale to Foes

(Continued from Page 1)

American powder, but Mr. du Pont left the question for military strategists to answer.

Delving into various phases of the du Pont Company's relationships with the United States Government, the committee disclosed that Gen. C. C. Williams of the War Department ordnance division, lent the company 60,000 pounds of diphenylamine for commercial use in 1924 on the pretext of "reconditioning" after the company's own stock had been depleted by fire; that the company has enjoyed the benefits of PWA money given the military services because Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, insisted government plants be kept operating; that in 1932 Admiral Claude C. Bloch, United States Navy, promised to "do everything in his power to assist the du Ponts to make sales to foreign governments."

Admits Greasing Palms

A report that the Department of State was willing to "shut its eyes to small graft" in connection with munitions sales to South American countries was entered into the record by F. J. Monaghan, export manager for the Remington Arms Company.

The committee learned that the Remington Company had contributed to the campaign fund of Angel Morales, unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency of the Dominican Republic; that it paid 10 per cent commission to a Nicaraguan army officer; that "Christmas presents" were distributed by the company in Brazil and that about $740 had been paid on business done in Honduras.

Commissions paid by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company to Juan Padilla, the Guatemalan Minister of War in 1929, were also uncovered. A. M. Jonas, of the Winchester Company, said he delivered the money to the Minister after General Padilla "suggested I give him a present" because he had "made it easy" for the company to get permits to ship its goods into his country.

Senator W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey, who conducted the questioning, commented that it appeared that any countries which hoped to get any contracts in Latin America "had to have plenty of grease ready."

Penny Candy Lottery Abolishment Sought By Drive in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The campaign which city, county and federal authorities are waging to drive penny candy lotteries out of New York County is the bugle note in a nation-wide effort to end such practices, according to Herbert Tenzer, executive secretary and counsel of the Wholesale Confectionery Code.

The police department and district attorney's office here are co-operating splendidly in efforts to cut off the candy lotteries' supplies by "cracking down" on the wholesale distributors, Mr. Tenzer said.

The drive was inaugurated here a fortnight ago when Mr. Tenzer invited the co-operation of the police department and the district attorney's office in enforcing the code of fair competition for the wholesale confectioners' industry.

The large majority of wholesale confectioners in the New York City area do not sell "chance candies," but a small number of distributors have resorted to this means of attracting retail trade in the vicinity of public schools where children are willing to exchange their pennies and nickels for packages of candy with the hope of getting a prize along with their purchase, Mr. Tenzer said.

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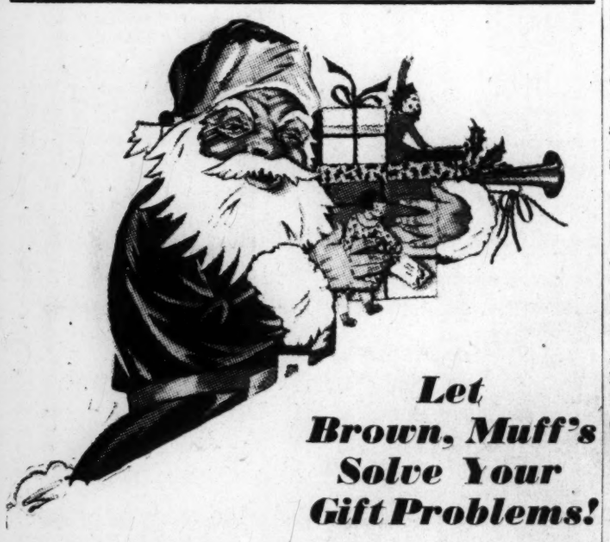
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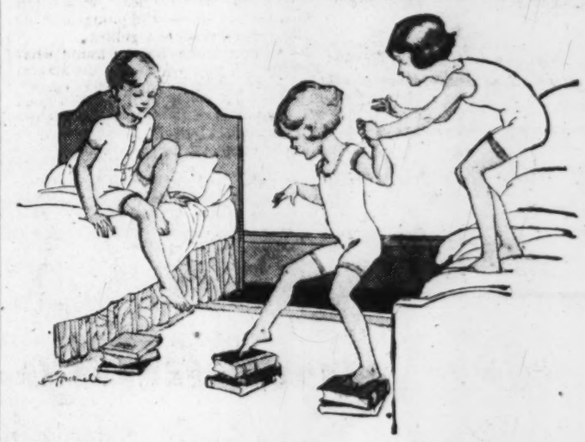
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N	E	N	E	S	T	S

Duke of Gloucester Heading Toward New Zealand on Visit After Long Australian Travels

(Continued from Page 1)

been arranged that a long motor drive from Bombala, in southern New South Wales, to Bairnsdale, in Victoria, be interrupted at Cann River settlement so that he might savor the delights of a bush picnic.

The royal car arrived and from it stepped Prince Henry the man. For a while he paused trying to trap in his senses all the varied sounds of the symphony of the bushland; quickly he identified the cracking note of the whipbird, smiled sympathetically while a "Laughing Jack," disturbed by the throb of motor engines, giggled senselessly, and then—turned and smiled a slow disappointed smile as he saw that the way to the hut was by a neat, man made path, when it should have led through a tangle of undergrowth.

Too Much Civilization

Outside the hut, swung from a crudely made tripod, a billy simmered over a slow fire of gumwood and gum leaves, preparing for that infusion which is the national drink of Australia's hinterland, "billy tea," the while a roadworker slowly stirred its contents with a gum leaf so that none of the peculiar, smoky, leaf-taste of the beverage should be lost.

The Prince brightened; as he saw in the near-by huts of bush workers a piece of corned beef boiling in a cut-down kerosene tin, for the midday meal, he beamed, literally beamed. Then he glanced into the royal hut and found there a trestle table spread with gleaming crystal, sparkling silver and immaculate napery.

The smile vanished and the beam died. Someone had introduced incongruity. And as I gazed at a very disappointed young man, I shared his disappointment. He felt, as I felt, that he had somehow been cheated. They had brought the bush to him instead of taking him to the bush. Later, he was to enjoy the real informality of a picnic lunch in the bush—and then we saw Prince Henry the man, reveling in the novelty of it all.

Daring Horseman

A splendid and daring horseman, the Prince counts every day lost that does not find him, if only for 10 minutes, in the saddle. At Bomen, a little siding in southern New South Wales, a neighboring grazier arrived with three horses from which the Prince might select one for a 10-mile gallop. He chose The Poacher, a stallion with a flashing eye and a prehensile neck.

Mounting, he gentled a beast which would have been avoided by many a bushman, and which, in its cavortings, aroused the anxieties of some of the Prince's personal staff.

So it is in polo—his ponies must have intelligence, flavored with a dash of fire. At Melbourne, when the Prince made one of a team playing four riders with an international reputation, he soon realized that something was wrong with the style of his opponents. He paused awhile then rode straight at the man playing the ball.

The player immediately rode "wide," giving the Prince sole right to possession of the sphere. In the next chukker, the same player had possession, but now, instead of advancing, the Prince deliberately rode wide himself.

The hint that he required no special treatment was given delicately and taken quickly, and there followed some hard riding such as one would expect from an officer of a crack cavalry regiment.

Shearing Sheep

At Ercildoune, a Victorian ranch property where the Prince rested from the rigors of a royal progress for a few days, the same daring horsemanship was often seen. It must be remembered that the terrain to an Englishman was difficult and unfamiliar. But Prince Henry forgot his restraining cloak of royalty, mounted on a huge black hunter which was as mischievous as a monkey, raced over fences—some of them six-stranded, with high barbed top-lines—and plunged headlong down trackless gullies.

At Ercildoune, too, he found what were to him novelties. In the station shearing shed, he watched a "ringer"—the speediest and most expert shearer of the district—clip the wool from a sheep.

Meeting a Wombat

"May I try?" asked the Prince.

He took the machine, and traced a tentative furrow along the animal's back, and paused for some expert instruction. Then he clipped the wool from no fewer than six of Ercildoune's flock. Certainly, it was not an expert job, but equally certainly there was no botching. And when the ringer offered his amazed congratulations, one almost sensed that Henry of Gloucester felt that life held few keener pleasures.

In each venture there was either an almost irresponsible boyishness or a daring that kept his Chief of Staff on edge. That officer, Maj. Gen. Howard-Vyse, was charged with the Prince's personal safety and was inextricably mixed with the Prince's first meeting with a wombat.

A wombat, podgy and hoglike, has one of the gloomiest faces in the world. It can be compared to nothing save the face of another wombat.

The first the Prince met on a long tour through the bushlands was held by a rope around the neck and a front paw. The Prince turned seriously to the Major General.

Discomfited Chief of Staff

"It is for sale, General," he said, without the shadow of a smile. "What are you going to do about it?"

The Chief of Staff walked away shaking a doleful head. During the World War, when he was in command of the Desert Mounted Column in Palestine, Australian soldiers he had met had nicknamed him "The Wombat." The name had clung. It was freely used on the Royal Train during the bush tour.

"I hadn't realized it was quite so bad as that," said the Major General, while the party gave rein to its amusement.

At Berwick, a small town on the route of the day's tour, another wombat was produced, but the Chief of Staff had heard of it. He remained apart.

Australia's aborigines, who are fast wilting beneath the flail of civilization, gathered at Ooldea on the Prince's journey across the continent from West to East, to greet him in corroboree. Local officials, being aware of their propensity for seeking alms importunately, had ordered them away from the railway line. But the Prince went to them and distributed freely.

Meeting "Real" People

It is this determination to acquaint himself with the life of the country that has endeared the Prince to Australians. It is not enough for him to read of wallabies, flying phalangers, echidnas, platypus, dingoes and the million and one queer indigenous creatures of the bushlands—he must go and seek them himself.

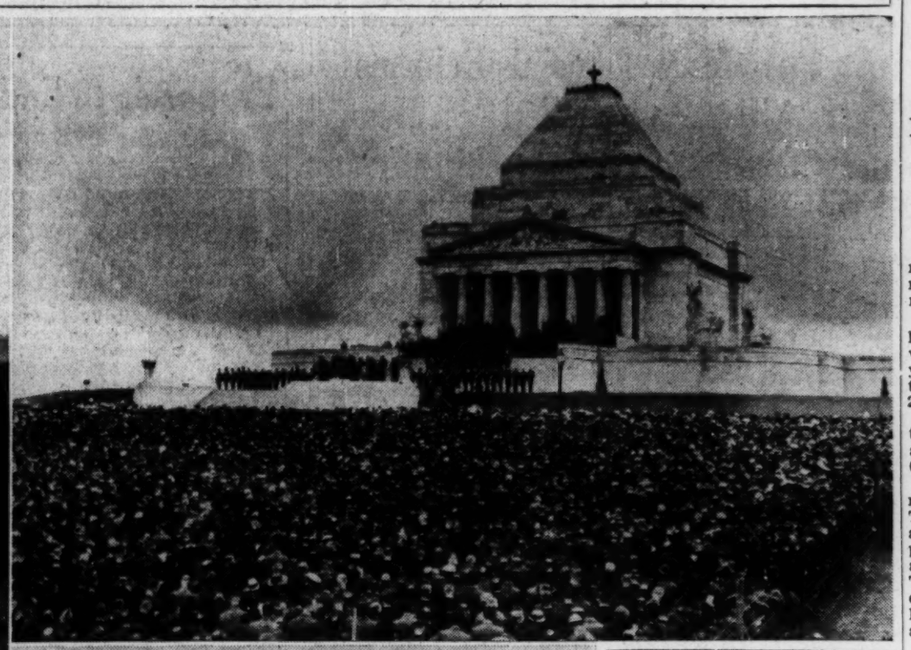
"A brumby?" he asked, during conversation one day on the tour. "What is a brumby?"

"Something like the American broncho, but more wicked," I answered. "You will find them on all Australian sheep and cattle stations."

"And they have made no provision for me to see a station or ride a brumby," he answered regretfully.

But, officials or no officials, I would be prepared to wager that he will, somehow or somewhere, ride a brumby.

A British Prince Cementing Ties of Friendship With Australia



Highlights in Duke of Gloucester's Tour

He Rode Much in Australia, Choosing Mettlesome Mounts. Upper Right—Dedication Ceremony of the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne. Lower Right—A Typical Bush Community Visited in Southern Australia.

Duke's Adelaide Visit Brought First Glimpse Of City to 100 Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—When it was known that the Duke of Gloucester was coming to Adelaide, an appeal was made by the rector of St. Luke's Church, the Rev. James B. Montgomerie, for funds to bring 100 poor boys to view the celebrations, and, at the same time, make a tour of the city, which they had never seen.

The public response was immediate and generous, and altogether about 100 lads spent a week in Adelaide throughout the period of the Duke's visit.

With the exception of three, none of the boys had ever been to a city, and they had a thrilling time. Some had their first ride in a tram, others were intrigued by the chimes of the Post Office clock, and one little fellow exclaimed that he had never seen anything so wonderful as the two enormous flags that hung from the Post Office building.

The lads camped in the grounds of the church, with the wife of the rector as Camp Mother. A few of the big sights they saw were a view of the royal procession from a specially-reserved site; inspection of public buildings and factories; a day at the seaside where the pioneers landed nearly 100 years ago; and a visit to the Royal Show.

Duke Tells Children Value of Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Of all the addresses which the Duke of Gloucester has delivered to the people of Australia during his triumphal tour, one of the most inspiring was given at Canberra to children of the Federal Capital Territory. He spoke of the value of partnership, friendship, unselfishness and sportsmanship—the qualities of accepting the umpire's decision without question and of giving an opponent the credit of having done his best.

"You know well enough," said the Duke, "that our Empire is a great partnership of peoples. What does partnership mean? It just means doing things together, and when you come to think of home life and school life, of games and lessons, or later of business, there are very few things which we can do alone. It is by doing things in company with others that we form friendships, and, believe me, friendship is one of the greatest blessings in life."

Coins Criticized In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Criticism of the new silver coinage designed and made in Britain for New Zealand, on the ground that the inscription does not contain the familiar acknowledgment that the King rules by the grace of God, has been voiced with some strength since the coins reached the Dominion.

The Auckland Synod of the Anglican Church has followed the Wellington Synod in carrying a motion of protest.

However, the Rev. D. C. Bates, speaking as first president of the New Zealand Numismatic Society, threw another light on the question. He pointed out that the words "grace of God" were omitted from the coins of other Dominions, and explained that the New Zealand Government had been advised to omit the words, not out of opposition to the Christian faith, but with a desire to prevent any possibility of ridicule.

Plane Up 29,800 Feet For Cosmic Ray Data

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 11 (AP)—The world's altitude record for standard commercial passenger planes was believed set yesterday when E. T. Allen flying the Pan American-Grace airliner Santa Lucia reached an altitude of 29,800 feet.

With Mr. Allen went Prof. Sergea Korff of the California Institute of Technology. During the two hours and five minutes the flight lasted, Professor Korff made a study of cosmic rays. He said the data he obtained tended to confirm the cosmic ray theories of Prof. Robert A. Millikan.

Low Copper Price Closes British Columbia Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—As a result of the United States tariff and the prevailing low market price for copper, the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company's mine at Anyox, northwestern British Columbia, will be permanently shut down during the next six months, according to announcement of Charles Bocking, president.

The Anyox mine was for many years the largest copper producer in the British Empire. It employed more than 1500 men and its mill handled an average of 5000 tons of ore daily. The mine was first developed in 1900 by Spokane, Wash., financial interests. Its ownership was always controlled by United States capital.

Britain Makes Record Number Of Motorcars

Bicycles Also Gained Last Year, Bringing Total to 10,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Previous production records were broken by the British motor vehicle industry during the manufacturing year ended Sept. 30.

According to figures now published here, there were 346,230 motor vehicles made in Britain during the year. This compares with 280,526 for the previous year, an increase of 23.4 per cent.

And the Cinderella of transport—the bicycle—is also in great demand, as orders amounting to nearly £2,000,000 at the autumn show indicated.

Cyclists are still by far the most numerous road users in Britain. They are calculated to number about 10,000,000. Mechanically propelled vehicles now total 2,282,014, according to returns just issued. This means one motor vehicle for every 20 persons, and one driving license for every 15 persons. There are 27,670 horse-drawn vehicles.

On the financial side it is shown that total payments for the year into the Motor Tax Account were £31,577,716 compared with nearly £29,000,000 in the previous year. Of the total sum the Government retained £5,200,000, leaving the remainder for the Road Fund.

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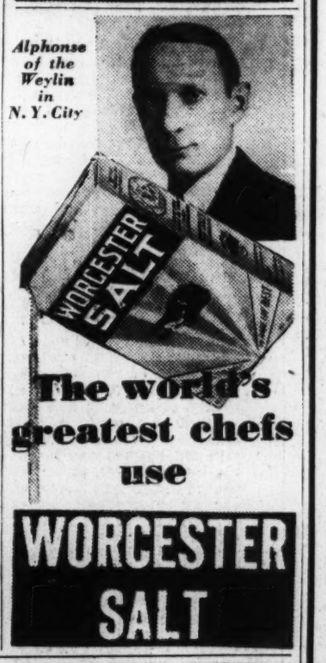
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LIFEBUOY SOAP		3 Bars	19c
STATLER TOILET TISSUE		3 Rolls	17c
FINAST TOMATO JUICE		2 25 oz Tins	25c
FINAST PINEAPPLE	Crushed	2 No 2 Tins	27c
FINAST PINEAPPLE	Sliced	2 No 2 Tins	29c
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR		44 oz Pkg	27c
PILLSBURY'S	Pancake Flour	2 Pkgs	21c
NESTLE'S BARS	Milk Chocolate or Almond	2 8 oz Bars	25c
BLUE ROSE RICE	Fancy Uncoated	4 Lbs Bulk	19c
BEECH-NUT	Cooked Spaghetti	2 1 Lb Tins	15c
BRER RABBIT MOLASSES		2 No 1½ Tins	25c
DOGGIE DINNER	A Balanced Ration	3 1 Lb Tins	23c
VERMONT MAID SYRUP		12 oz Bot	18c
FINAST COOKIES	Fresh Baked All Kinds	2 Lbs	25c
PANTRY COOKIES	N.B.C.	Lb Bulk	23c
DAINTY DOT SPICES	All 10c Varieties	3 For	25c
CRACKED WHEAT BREAD	Special Price 20 oz Loaf		9c
PREMIUM FLAKES, FLAKE BUTTERS, GRAHAMS		Lb Pkg	17c

★ Everyday Savings

JELL-O		3 Pkgs	17c
ROYAL Fruit Desserts		3 Pkgs	17c
CRISCO		1 Lb Tin	19c
CHIPSO		Lge Pkg	17c
BISQUICK		Lge Pkg	29c
QUAKER OATS		Lge Pkgs	19c
QUAKER OATS		3 Sm Pkgs	25c
OVALTINE		7 oz Tin	33c
GRAPENUTS		Pkg	17c
CAMAY SOAP		3 Bars	13c
LUX TOILET SOAP	Christmas Wrapped	6 Bars	39c
PEA BEANS	Michigan	2 Lbs	9c
CRABMEAT	Namco—Geisha—Chatka	No ½ Tin	25c
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE		½ Lb Bar	21c
DEL MONTE PEACHES		Lge Tin	17c
FINAST PEACHES		Lge Tin	17c
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO JUICE		2 12½ oz Tins	13c
TUNA FISH	STRIPED LIGHT MEAT	2 No ½ Tins	25c
PALMOLIVE SOAP		3 Bars	13c
CRYSTALINE SALT		2 2 Lb Pkgs	13c
SHAKER SALT		2 26 oz Pkgs	13c

PEAS STANDARD SWEET 2 No 2 Tins 25c
BEANS STANDARD CUT 3 No 2 Tins 25c
TOMATOES STANDARD RED RIPE 3 No 2 Tins 25c

★ ALSO MANY MORE - ASK YOUR STORE MANAGER

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Local, State and Federal Anti-Crime Agencies Are Urged to Merge Efforts

Crime and Corrupt Politics Declared an Evil Alliance That Hinders Enforcement

Head Federal Agent Says They Must Be Divorced to Promote Reform

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—A slashing attack on the role of corrupt politics in promoting crime was greeted by wave after wave of applause as J. Edgar Hoover, head of the division of investigation, United States Department of Justice today evidently put into words what hundreds of the delegates of the Crime Conference assembled here are thinking.

Mr. Hoover told of the ruthless and winning war his organization is pressing against the kidnaper, the gangster and the racketeer; proposed extension by the 48 states of the State Police System; recommended a national teletype system to race the fleeing gangster over state lines, and indorsed the many times repeated proposal for a "national training school for law enforcement."

But above all he denounced the hampering effects which politics plays in miring justice in pursuit of the criminal.

Great Forward Step

"No greater forward step could be taken by this conference than a determined effort toward the utter divorcement of politics from the apprehension, the punishment and the detention of criminals," he declared, amid applause.

"Not until this separation has been accomplished will law-breakers be forced to obey our statutes.

"Until political pressure is doomed," he solemnly warned, "and until there arrives a continual state of co-operation between all arms of law enforcement we must regard the eradication of gangs like that of Dillinger, Floyd, Bailey and others as transitory phases of a condition which can change over night."

Department agents are getting convictions—for the last year their average was 94 per cent, meaning that only six men out of every 100 tried escaped conviction—but the agents are suffering casualties, too, he said. With a catch in his voice, Mr. Hoover referred to the four agents shot and killed by gangsters in the past 18 months, paying tribute to their services and with indignation declaring that three of the four were killed by criminals, who either had been pardoned or paroled.

"Three out of four," he declared, "were felled by bullets fired by a man who twice has felt the beneficent touch of clemency! Thinking of these men, fine of character, strong of integrity, stalwart in their duty, I cannot help but wonder which was the more valuable—their lives, or a few years of a criminal's time!

"We face desperate men and equally desperate women who have respect only for a power greater than theirs—adequate detection and sure apprehension plus swift, certain and just punishment are the time-proven deterrents of crime."

Harris & Ewing

J. Edgar Hoover
Chief Investigation Division United States Department of Justice

Again and again Mr. Hoover returned to this point. In part, he said:

"We must consider the psychology of the criminal. He rules by fear, and fear is the only weapon which can rule him—fear of the certainty of arrest and punishment.

Results Prove Adequacy

"Theories may come and theories may go, but this fact remains: the countries which speedily find, arrest and adequately punish their criminals have few major crime problems. That is the only thing the lawbreaker truly understands."

The identification unit of the Department of Justice, he said, contains 4,700,000 finger prints, "or 10 times as many records as the justly famed Scotland Yard."

"We have a tremendous problem before us. The long road to internal peace and security has no short cuts. Civilization's recourse is remorseless pursuit, complete punishment, and if necessary and adequately provoked, elimination of the criminal individual. There are many potential Dillingers and Floyds and 'Baby Face' Nelsons in the United States.

"Given the right kind of respect for law, they can become good citizens. Given a belief in the looseness of the law and a general laxity of enforcement, it is possible for any one of them almost overnight to become a national menace."

Social Reforms Called Best Means Of Checking Crime

To Destroy Poverty Is Surer Way Than to Tighten Law, Judge Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—A "program of social justice" is probably the best means of meeting juvenile delinquency—better even than juvenile courts, truancy laws and a variety of up-to-date innovations, said Charles Hoffman, judge of the Cincinnati Domestic Relations Court, here today.

Employment insurance, plus rehousing and rehabilitation of city slums, declared Judge Hoffman at one point, "would probably be more effective in reducing the crime rate than all that the tightening up of the criminal procedure can possibly achieve."

Crime is bound up in large part with economic degradation, poverty and slums, he declared.

Citizens' Responsibility

"So long as the home, the school, and above all the citizens, of local communities permit conditions that make for the physical and eventually the social deterioration of children, so long will society and the State be burdened with delinquency, pauperism, crime and all the disastrous consequences that follow," he said.

Highlights of the Hoffman address follow:

"It has been generally accepted that crime has its origin in childhood."

"Anti-social conduct or delinquency reflecting the behavior patterns of a given community appears at times to be contagious. In Cincinnati, deliquency is found mostly in five or six contiguous wards. In Chicago, it has been found by Shaw and his co-workers in definite areas."

"Children strive to identify themselves with the group with which they are in close and intimate contact."

"We must enter into the development of larger social reforms, if we are to save a larger percentage of our children from delinquency and adult crime."

Training for Task

"There should be a qualified and trained judiciary to handle children's cases."

"We may have to wait one or two generations to see the effect of a program of social justice, which is probably the most practical experiment that can be introduced in an attempt to prevent delinquency. This generation may be instrumental only in getting things started, and may not live to see their completion, even up to the point where we can satisfy ourselves by finding a significant drop in the number of new delinquents registered each year, or in the amount of recidivism."

Proposals to End Crime's Causes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, Dec. 11

ECONOMIC, social and governmental proposals to strike at the causes of crime, discussed in a series of articles in The Christian Science Monitor in October, touch upon basic matters under discussion at the official crime conference now proceeding at the capital.

The Monitor's study was undertaken in the conviction that a major need is to seek out the underlying factors which give rise to conditions out of which crime grows.

A brief synopsis of the most important proposals made in the Monitor's survey, entitled "Preventing the Cause of Crime," is here reprinted. It is divided for convenience under three broad and interrelated categories:

Economic

Correction of abuses and neglects under the capitalistic system, especially in its emphasis upon selfish acquisition rather than social service and upon materialistic yardsticks of success, instead of spiritual standards.

Adequate wages, security of family life, and wholesome housing, achieved through governmental supervision of industry and public works, such as slum clearance, wherever necessary.

Prevention of so-called "legal" devices for defrauding the public, such as the essential criminality involved in stock-market gambling, filching of depositors' money in defaulting banks.

Clean, invigorating work for everyone, to remove the criminal motive bred of desperation. This work normally should be provided by the industrial and economic structure, but work relief is needed in times of industrial unemployment.

Governmental activities to save homes, such as home owners' loan funds.

A more evenly distributed prosperity, to avoid periods of economic slump with increased incentives to crime.

Elimination of sweatshops and child labor.

Decentralization of industry, to give workers more wholesome housing conditions and a garden.

Transfer of farmers from submarginal lands to fertile ones.

Social insurance; retirement pensions to prevent advanced workers from feeling bitter toward an economic system which forces them out at a certain age without adequate means of subsistence, and also to make room for young workers as they come on; sickness insurance; unemployment insurance.

Social

Co-ordination of agencies of all sorts equipped to determine the causes of crime and work out remedies for each cause. Periodical meetings have proved successful, attended by superintendent of schools, chief of police, chief probation officer, superintendent of playgrounds, and representatives of social organizations such as settlements and boys' clubs.

Emphasis in the home, church, school and community generally upon spiritual standards as opposed to materialistic urges which lead to crime through stimulating greed, cheating, evasion of responsibility, selfishness and other antisocial motives.

Provision of interesting and constructive activity to young people to prevent them from seeking an outlet for their energies in ways that lead to delinquency and crime. Many social agencies already have done splendid work in this field, but much remains to be done by more boys' clubs, settlements, playgrounds, night schools, vocational guidance, libraries.

Parental, community and social protection and discipline of wayward boys and girls to replace the juvenile court and other legalistic methods, especially as applied to the casual social-disorder type of juvenile delinquent who constitutes at least half of the total. In this connection child-guidance clinics are proposed, to deal with young first offenders in an atmosphere of the home and community, instead of turning them over to the police, adult courts, or even juvenile courts. Whenever possible, commitment to reform schools, reformatories and other institutions where they are thrown in with habitual offenders should be avoided.

Laboratories of criminology devoted solely to locating and preventing the causes of crime.

Intensive educational work in the press, motion pictures, schools and other instrumentalities to bring about right public attitudes toward crime and its causes.

More understanding of the child by parents, teachers and others who have authority over it.

A better adjustment between home and school.

Centers where parents could come for expert advice and guidance in dealing with wayward or delinquent children.

Rebuilding the home as the center of character formation.

Removal of the organized incentives to wrongdoing, such as intoxicating drink, gambling in every form, prostitution, etc.

Prevention of the production of motion pictures which give wrong impressions about crime, making it appear easy, adventurous or profitable. Parents should prevent their children from seeing such pictures, it is urged by many authorities.

The exclusion of unnecessary crime details and pictures of criminals from newspapers.

Examples of clean living in the home, neighborhood, politics and society generally.

Attractive neighborhood playgrounds with amusement halls for dances and entertainments and opportunity for the young people to have a social life under guidance.

More domestic training for girls, since many family desertions are traced to slatternly housekeeping.

Education for the happy and beneficial uses of leisure.

Programs of character education in the home, school, church and neighborhood that will reach all community conditions.

Revival of religion in the individual heart and in the home, with instruction of youth in the laws of man's relation to God and to his fellow man, and the results which follow violation of these laws, making violation foolish and self-destructive to the offender.

Avoidance of unjust punishment of children, which builds up rebellion against all authority. Every child should love and be loved.

Prevention of broken homes, one of the greatest causes of juvenile delinquency.

Parental projects: visits to juvenile courts, detention homes and correctional institutions; surveys of playgrounds, schools and church facilities for young people; co-operation with other groups to obtain visiting teachers, adequate trained probation staff and playground supervision; co-operation with character-building agencies working with boys and girls; co-operation in housing movements and support of socialized activities of the police.

Child guidance bureaus.

Shift of emphasis in crime conferences from punishment and cure to prevention of causes.

Organization of state and other bar associations to prevent lawyer-criminals from practicing.

Honest politics, through an aroused voting power of citizens who recognize that highly organized professional crime could not endure one day without the protection of corrupt politicians, and through the entrance into public office of more men and women of integrity and genuine public interest.

Enactment of criminal legislation and amendment of existing laws, to prevent technical loopholes now capitalized by astute criminal lawyers and lawyer-criminals to defeat justice. In the United States, where state laws differ, uniform codes are needed to check interstate crime.

Better law enforcement to lessen the belief of potential offenders that they can "get away with anything." Criminal prosecution should be taken out of politics by putting the office of prosecutor on a civil service basis. Federal agents should continue their co-operation with state and local officers in detecting and apprehending offenders. Police departments should be professionalized to include only highly trained men looking for and seeking to prevent the causes of crime rather than working from the old motive of unitive justice. They would be trained to co-operate with prosecuting attorneys and other law-enforcement agents in securing and presenting evidence. More state police forces are needed to co-ordinate activities against interstate crime. Finally, court procedure is declared in need of reform to insure the certainty and promptness of justice.

Governmental

Development of safeguards in the use of probation and parole. Higher standards for selecting officials for this work by non-political means.

Prison policies neither coddling criminals nor embittering them, but reconstructing all who can be returned to society as useful citizens. Recognition of the individual's needs in efforts to prevent the repetition of crime; punishment must be constructive and not destructive. The elements of constructive or preventive punishments include: physical prophylaxis, mental training, industrial discipline, classificatiton, recreation as a reward for promising behavior, an opportunity to come into contact with the finer things of life through libraries, education and religion; and, when the proper time comes, a release under supervised liberty, or parole.

Establishment of bureaus for preventing the causes of crime, and the co-ordination of activities working specifically or indirectly to this end in the Federal Government, state governments, local governments, and among private organizations.

President Opens Crime Conference With Action Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

plored any proposals for a federal police force to usurp this authority, although agreeing that greater co-ordination between federal and local authorities is requisite.

Among specific recommendations, Colonel Stimson pointed to the failure of states to take advantage of the model code of criminal procedure prepared by the American Law Institute, recommended extension of state police forces like those in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and eight other states, objected to weighting jury trials in favor of the criminal by giving defendant twice as many challenges as prosecution and by muzzling the judge.

Comparisons Prove Odious

High lights of the Stimson speech follow:

"British justice is effective not only because it is prompt and certain but because it is undramatic.

"The British prosecutor is as undramatic as an undertaker, but he knows his job.

"Reputable statistics give our homicide rate today as more than 20 times as high as that of England.

"Recent statistics indicate that if you commit a burglary in the city of Chicago, your chances of not paying any penalty for your offense are as good as 200 to 1.

"Tardy and uncertain justice in this country is in striking and unfavorable contrast with the procedure in any other English-speaking land in the world.

"The lawyer who uses his position as a member of his state Legislature to tinker up the criminal code of his state in favor of the criminal class, which he makes a business of defending in the courts, is just as responsible for the breakdown of justice as is the corrupt jury fixer or bail broker.

"The great bulk of crime is local and the responsibility for its apprehension and punishment should remain imposed upon the localities where it occurs.

"Without extending its jurisdiction the Federal Deparmtent of Justice could become with the co-operation of the states a leader and a clearing house for such police activities as would offset the present advantage of the criminal."

No question of the tremendous earnestness and enthusiasm of the delegates was left as they tackled the big campaign. This was manifest repeatedly in applause given the short address of the Attorney General.

"I have said before and I say again, "We can do this job—if the people want it done!" he declared at one point, amidst a burst of cheering.

Mr. Cummings made two recommendations:

1. Establishment of "a great national scientific and educational center" for training law enforcement officials. This is the "West Point for police" proposal.

2. Better co-ordination of police work between states, and between federal and state governments.

Crime today, he declared, represents "an intolerable affront."

Many police officers have lost their lives in encounters with the underworld, he declared, in conclusion, and he pledged his determination that "these men shall not have died in vain."

Brutality by Police Barred In Harvard Law Professor's Policies on Crime Prevention

Glueck Deplores Absence of Central Governing Plan and Arraigns System Which Permits Alliance Between Prosecutor's Office and Politics

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Basing his case on a severe indictment of police and prosecuting attorneys throughout the United States, Dr. Sheldon Glueck of the Harvard Law School called for better integration of the processes of justice and energetic development of crime prevention.

While insisting that there can be no one single remedy for the crime problem, he stressed the absence of a "central governing mechanism" as responsible for the fact that "the product of the mills of justice is defective." The susceptibility of the prosecutor's office in most American cities to "political influence" and "fixers" he considered one of the most glaring defects. Another, in his opinion, was antiquated police methods and the failure of most police departments to develop "preventive" activities.

As a remedy for the mechanical defects he referred to the recommendations of Mr. Justice Cardozo of the United States Supreme Court, that a "Ministry of Justice" be set up in each state "to superintend the processes of justice and bring about greater uniformity of aim and consistency of practice."

He considered a national agency necessary to inaugurate proper crime-prevention activity. Such an agency, he held, should be set up in the United States Department of Justice to "act as a clearing house for authoritative data regarding the prevention, apprehension, trial punitive and correctional treatment of crime and criminals."

Regardless of widespread ignorance in the field of crime prevention, he insisted that "preventive efforts must be made if only on a trial and error basis." "Intelligent efforts to stop crime at the source," he concluded, "should be the guiding principle of future action in community, state and nation."

Incidental to his general argument Dr. Glueck took strong exception to the recently announced policy of the New York Police Commissioner to "muse up" criminals, characterizing it as "thoughtless and dangerous, as well as illegal."

"Brutality," he asserted, "is no substitute for intelligence and justice. To advocate a policy of needless force in making arrests will neither win respect for the police nor improve their efficiency."

President Calls Upon Public To Mass Forces Against Crime

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address last night before the Attorney General's Crime Conference follows in part:

During the past two years there have been uppermost in our minds the problems of feeding and clothing the destitute, making secure the foundations of our agricultural, industrial and financial structures, and releasing and directing the vital forces that make for a healthy national life. As a component part of the large objective we include our constant struggle to safeguard ourselves against the attacks of the lawless and the criminal elements of our population.

Relentlessly and without compromise the Department of Justice has moved forward in its major offensive against these forces. With increasing effectiveness, state and local agencies are directing their efforts toward the achievement of law enforcement; and with them, in more marked degree than ever before, the Federal Government has worked toward the common objective.

Need for Co-ordination

To a much greater extent than is generally realized our law enforcement officers throughout the country have rendered devoted, conscientious and effective service, often under exasperating and hazardous circumstances.

Their effectiveness has, unfortunately, been impaired because of inadequate organization, unscientific administration and lack of public support and understanding. In many instances, we may as well frankly admit, bandits have been better equipped and better organized than have the officials who are supposed to keep them in check. This is particularly true because of the lack of co-ordination between local agencies within the states.

It is also contributed to in serious measure by the lack of facilities for training skilled men for the work of detection, apprehension and prosecution of accused persons, and by similar lack of facilities for the study and supervision of certain types of criminals capable of rehabilitation.

Problems to Be Faced

It is important, too, that we recognize clearly the increasing scope and complexity of the problem of criminal law administration. Undoubtedly there are unfortunate aspects of our national life which seriously threaten the American home; increase the danger of juvenile delinquency and multiply offenses against the good order of society.

The regulation of the illicit traffic in drugs, the prevention of commerce in stolen goods, and generally, the interstate character of offenses attributable to the roving criminal have presented national problems against which primitive forms of law enforcement are relatively powerless.

It is equally necessary that we realize the importance of common action all along the line—starting with crime prevention itself and way through to prosecution and punishment.

Danger in Parole

Effective detection of criminals may be rendered useless by ineffective prosecution or by unintelligent judicial disposition. Beneficent and promising procedures, such as probation and parole, may become actually sources of danger, if ignorantly or indifferently administered. So, too, reliance on mere repression cannot take the place of intelligent training and guidance of youth.

We have come to a time when our need is to discover more fully and to direct more purposefully into useful channels that greatest of all natural resources, the genius of the younger generation.

Crime is a symptom of social disorder. Widespread increase in capacity to substitute order for disorder is the remedy.

Not a Simple Matter

This can only come through expert service in marshaling the assets of home, school, church, community and other social agencies to work in common purpose with our law-enforcement agencies. We deceive ourselves when we fail to realize that it is an interrelated problem of immense difficulty.

Scientific research, highly trained personnel, expert service are just as necessary here as in any field of human endeavor. To the extent that we provide, instead, unscientific methods, poorly trained personnel and hit-or-miss procedures, we may expect bungling, heartbreaking results.

The task of this thoroughly representative conference is twofold.

First, I ask you to plan and to construct with scientific care a constantly improving administrative structure—a structure which will tie together every crime-preventing, law-enforcing agency of every branch of government—the Federal Government, the 48 state governments, and all of the local governments, including counties, cities and towns.

Must Have Co-operation

Your second task is of equal importance. An administrative structure that is perfect will still be ineffective in its results unless the people of the United States understand the larger purposes, and co-operate with these purposes.

I ask you, therefore, to do all in your power to interpret the problem of crime to the people of this country.

It is your positive duty to keep before the country the facts in regard to crime as a whole—great crimes, lesser crimes and little crimes—to build up a body of public opinion which, I regret to be compelled to say, is not in this day and age sufficiently active or alive to the situation in which we find ourselves.

I want the backing of every man, every woman and every adolescent child in every state of the United States and in every county of every state—their backing for what you and the officers of law and order are trying to accomplish.

Press, Radio, Movie Industry Deny They Stimulate Crime

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — The American press, radio and film industries—aware that they are definitely under suspicion as adjuncts to crime rather than obstacles—filed their defense with the National Crime Conference today.

With it they submitted recommendations for the better co-ordination of the great channels of public information into the anti-crime campaign and predicted a more honorable crime-prevention record in the United States when the powers of press, radio and films for special progress are realized to the full.

But the emphasis of the afternoon session was on the vital question whether the widespread publicity given to crime in the United States acts as a stimulant to more crime through mental suggestion, or whether it is necessary to shake public lethargy into action against public enemies who would otherwise go unscathed.

Press Admits Past Mistakes

The press was definitely on the defensive as the session ended with pointed questions and charges from the floor. The "movie" industry was equally under attack, but its spokesman was more confident than those of the press that mistaken behavior of the past has been atoned by a more drastic attitude toward crime in recnt months.

The radio spokesman felt nothing but pride in the radio's direct part in the anti-crime campaign. He felt that its news programs were generally constructive and that it had performed invaluable service in the autual detection and capture of criminals.

But the radio's apologist, H. V. Kaltenborn of News Broadcast fame, admitted guardedly that "crime dramas in early evening hours "might occasionally have an unfortunate effect on children, that perhaps such programs are "taa exciting," and that it mig ht be well to put them on the air later in the evening when children have gone to bed.

Many Parents Think So

This was a subject which the audience was quick to take up with pointed indications that parents are inclined to feel more strongly than does Mr. Kaltenborn as to the unfortunate character of such radiocasts.

Four spokesmen from the press—daily and periodical—were unanimous in their conviction that extensive publication of crime news is not only a real deterrent to crime, but absolutely essential to a public attitude which will make crime detection and punishment possible.

They all agreed, however, that such crime news should be written objectively. And all were inclined to admit that in many instances the American press still lends to romanticize the criminal and advertise the easy proäts of crime.

Thus, in effect, their offense was of proper "unobjective" crime reporting ,and not necessarily of crime news as it is reported. Nevertheless they all felt that the character of crime news has improved vastly during recentyears, and that the reputable American press today constitutes a powerful weapon against crime in that it keeps the public conscious of the vicious conditions which need correcting.

Toledo Editor Protests

Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade and chairman of the session, backed up this general contention that it is the character, not the quantity of crime news which may be dangerous by a comparison with the handling of crime news in England.

Referring to the relative absence of crime in England, as contrasted to America, he asserted that the British press generally prints far more and more detailed crime news than does the American press.

"I have heard it said that the printing of crime news has a psychologically bad suggestive influence relating to the committing of crime," Mr. Petterson said. "I regard this as a thoroughly exploded theory. Lord Ridell died last week. His weekly newspaper, made up in large part of the details of crime, had a circulation of three millions, mostly, of course, in the British Isles. But the modest British crime record continues to engage our envy."

Drug Traffic Raids Rouse Demand For Strong Federal Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Drastic new narcotics laws were forecast here today as the Federal Government's recent major invasion of the "dope" world laid bare a traffic of almost unbelievable extent and viciousness thriving under inadequate laws and lax prosecution.

While agents of the Treasury's bureau of narcotics continued to round up "dope" peddlers and their victims in every part of the country, officials of the bureau here commented, first, on the inadequacy of federal legislation which limits federal activities to customs violations, and, secondly, on state and local enforcement conditions which too frequently granted the narcotics dealer virtual immunity.

The number of arrests which reached 791 early this morning and continued to mount hourly with new reports from the field was considered a powerful argument for new authority from Congress which will arm the Treasury's agents with powers against the "dope" traffic as extensive as those conferred on the Department of Justice agents by the last Congress against kidnaping.

Inadequacy of existing enforcement machinery was graphically portrayed by Harry J. Anslinger, narcotics commissioner, as he described the problem the Treasury now has of convicting the individuals captured in the great raid.

He said the victims should be sent to institutions for care, and the dealers to prison, for long terms. But that "the issue is now up to the courts." He indirectly, and his subordinates directly, implied that this is the real problem, that it is easy to arrest, but almost impossible to convict in some localities.

The dope peddlers have been able to continue their activity in the past, according to Louis Ruppel, deputy commissioner, because of the leniency of the courts. Field reports in the bureau's offices charge the courts with imposing short sentences and fines so low that they were readily paid and the peddlers free to go on with their traffic.

Narcotics officials feel that their hands would be enormously strengthened if new federal laws would make it a federal offense to forge narcotics prescriptions, possess even tax paid goods, or produce narcotics within the United States. At present the illegal entry or possession of imported but non-tax paid narcotics are the only grounds on which federal agents can base a federal case.

The capital was plainly startled by the results of the raid. Little thought has been given for many years to the narcotics traffic outside of small informed circles. Generally speaking it was assumed that the traffic was being held within reasonable bounds.

Bell Boy Acclaimed Hero In Michigan Hotel Fire

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 11 (AP)—An early morning fire, in zero weather, damaged the Kerns Hotel today and resulted in 13 known dead, and many missing. Their escape cut off by the flames, many guests jumped from upper windows, some to the streets, others into Grand River which flows at the rear of the hotel. A score or more of the guests were legislators, here for a special session.

S. L. Colburn of Cassopolis, who escaped by leaping into the river and swimming ashore, said a bellboy whose name he did not know was the hero of the disaster.

"I don't know who he was," Mr. Colburn said, "but he was responsible for the escape of about 50 per cent of those who were saved. He had plenty of time to get out, but instead ran from room to room, knocking on doors and shouting to guests. I last saw him running up a blazing stairway and he was in the building when the first wall caved in."

Miami Kidnapers Caught

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Four men named in a written confession as abductors of Dr. Santiago Claret are in jail today as the result of what police term "a mighty crude piece of work."

Exhibit A in the case is a $16,000 check Dr. Claret was forced to sign as he was held prisoner in an unfinished Miami Beach apartment house. Exhibit B is a note he wrote instructing bank officials to honor the check when it was presented by his chauffeur.

The chauffeur, booked as Roy Gray, was said by Detective Sergeant E. W. Melchen to have confessed. He was arrested at a bank where he sought to cash Dr. Claret's check.

The others were docketed as Fred Gray, the chauffeur's brother; W. R. Millard, Miami Beach, and Sam Garelic, Bayonne, N. J.

Dr. Claret, former editor of the Havana newspaper La Informacion, was seized at pistol point Sunday night and made to enter his own automobile. He said he was not harmed.

Six-Figure Salaries Paid Movie Officials

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—An insight into the current salaries of executives of leading motion picture and theatrical companies was had today at the annual stockholders' meeting of Loew's, Inc.

Nicholas Schenck, president of the organization, received $219,607 in salary and bonus during the year. David Bernstein, vice-president and treasurer, received $148,664, and J. R. Rubin, as an official of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, received $67,000.

Irving Thalberg, Rubin and Lewis Mayer, who constitute the "Mayer Corporation," received total salaries of $287,000, and in addition the Mayer Corporation itself received $741,738 as its share of the profits from Metro-Goldwyn film productions.

Air-Cruising Pair Sail By Steamer From Manila

MANILA, Dec. 11 (AP)—After a tour of 22,000 miles in their own personally piloted airplane, Dr. Richard U. Light of Yale and Robert Wilson of New Rochelle, N. Y., sailed for Vancouver, B. C., last night on the steamship Empress of Canada. Their plane was on the deck.

The airplane tourists hopped from New Haven, Conn., last August and made a leisurely trip by way of Labrador, Iceland, Scotland, Denmark and other countries through the Malay states to the Philippines, arriving here on Saturday.

Kidnapers Spell Own Doom

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, Dec. 11

"KIDNAPINGS are decreasing," said J. Edgar Hoover, director federal division of investigation, before the crime conference today.

Anyone asking the reason why, will find it in Mr. Hoover's own figures:

"Since the passage and approval of the original federal kidnaping statute on June 22, 1932, the division of investigation has participated in the investigation of 32 cases involving actual kidnapings or plots to kidnap. All of the 32 cases have been solved.

"In the cases handled, 74 persons have been convicted and 22 persons are now in custody awaiting trial. Seventy-four persons have received sentences totaling 1186 years, 11 months and 2 days; 16 life sentences, 2 death sentences, 30 years suspended sentences and 20 years' probation; two individuals were lynched while awaiting trial, three committed suicide and two were murdered by their companions. And kidnapings seem to be decreasing in number."

Gray's Wood

THE other day I went back to the village. Things were much the same there. The church had been renovated a little; the drinking fountain had been cleaned and the gold inscription repainted. But the geese on the green and the round pond, with willows along one side, looked as they had years ago. It wasn't until I had passed through the village that I saw the new Council houses. They were built on the land where Gray's wood used to be.

Houses in place of the wood! And such gaunt, white buildings, so bare and unfinished, like a portrait of someone with the eyebrows and eyelashes omitted. Their gardens were wildernesses of tree stumps, mounds of lime and sand, where the churned-up yellow soil wasn't exposed. This is good soil, so perhaps, in time, flowers and creepers will grow. Considering the amazing audacity of those houses, I felt that nothing would induce me to live there.

* * *

WE USED TO PICK primroses in Gray's wood. We had permission to do so, and very proud we were of it. When any officious gamekeeper appeared with his giant dog, we were able to say grandly:

"Mr. Gray said we could."

"Well, mind you don't break down any of the trees," he would warn, as if we were a herd of well-trained and obedient elephants. And then he would stalk away and we could hear him shouting at real trespassers.

It gave us a comfortable feeling, that permission, because there were many notices posted about trespassers being prosecuted, and we all knew what that meant. But we were allowed to pick as many flowers as we liked—sweet spring-scented primroses with their pale scalloped flowers. We stopped occasionally to tie them into neat posies, pink stems together with a frill of fresh, crinkly leaves, that always appeared just to have awakened and to be stretching themselves.

Probably next spring the primroses will pop their heads through the trampled clay around those dull houses. I hope so. If I lived in a house like that, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to find primroses in the garden.

* * *

GRAY'S WOOD WAS BORDERED by a hedge. Pink roses and creamy dog-roses grew there. I remember how gay it used to be in early summer. The bank was green and sprinkled with marguerites. Doddering grass and ferns, forget-me-nots and buttercups grew under the hedge. Gray's hedge was, except for the forge, the biggest temptation to loiter and be late for school. There was a wren's nest. The bird came every year, a busy little mother with a nest full of babies. It is possible that the Council will decide to leave the hedge. I hope they do. Supposing that I lived there, I'd like to be able to look out on that hedge.

The roses had red hips when the petals fell. They shone bright scarlet. Fluffy "Old Man's Beard" trailed over, and fat, juicy blackberries were twisted in with them. The blackberries on the road side were public property. But not for long. They were eaten as soon as they ripened and many a child arrived at school with a "shining morning face" all juice stained and with an interesting black tongue and fingers.

So if the Council decides to leave the hedge, as I hope they do, the people living in those houses will have home-grown fruit (on the garden side) before ever they plant a tree.

* * *

THEN THERE MAY BE hazel nuts. There were many in Gray's wood in the autumn. If I lived in one of those houses, I'd leave the tree stumps to sprout and show whether they were hazels, and then I would plan the rest of the garden around them. Even in winter, with the leaves off, they'd look pretty with their black, wind-driven twigs pointing this way and that.

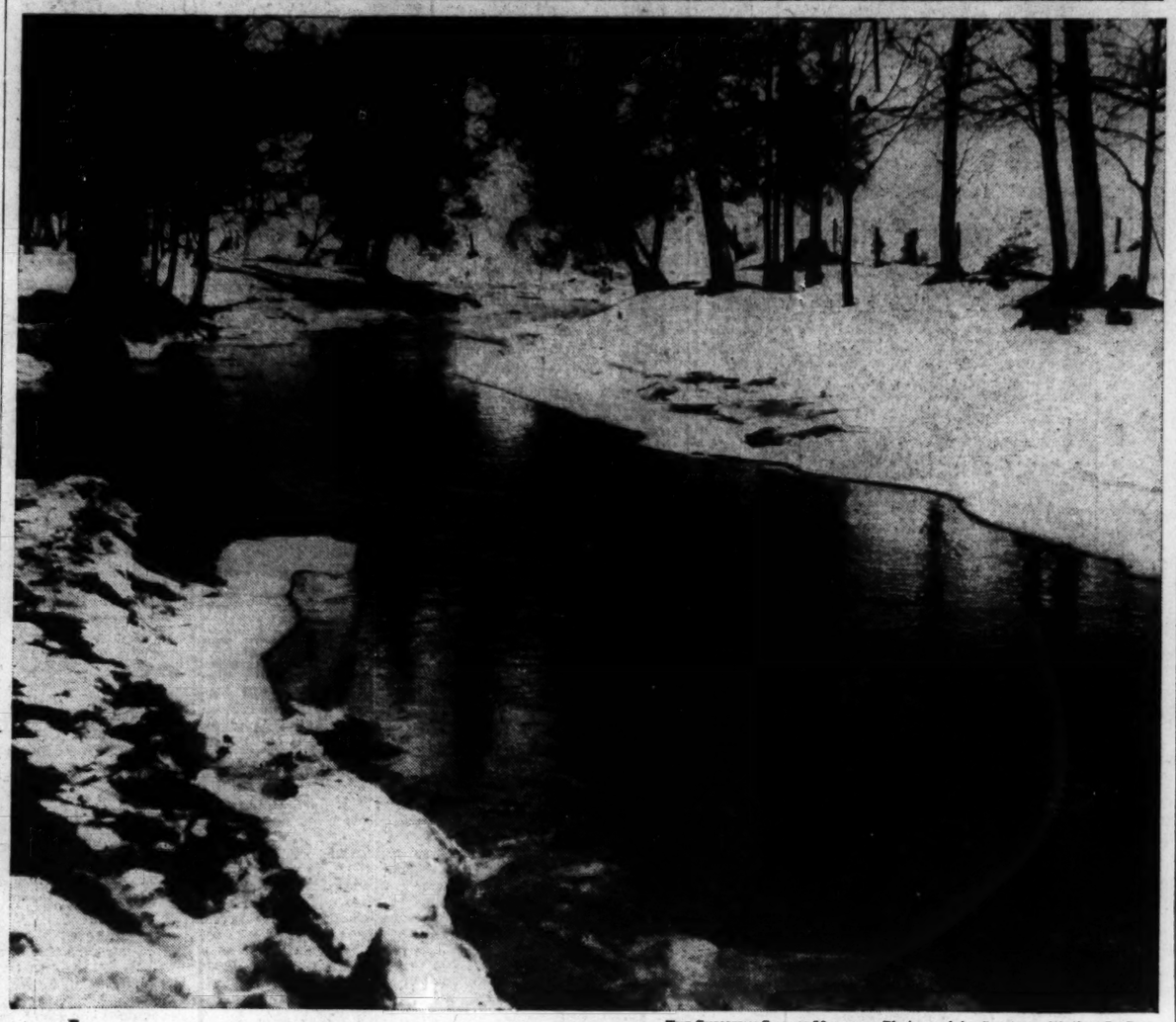
I'd hang the coconuts in them for the tits and, when the snow was hiding the unplanted garden, the stout little robin redbreasts would whistle in my nut trees and on my window-sill.

"My window-sill!" Have I really been persuaded that I might live in one of those houses? I don't know. But maybe the Council hasn't done so badly, after all. The only thing is: would every inhabitant possess a memory of Gray's wood as it was, in order to enjoy Gray's wood as it is?

A. P.

Drawing From Memory

WE WESTERNERS are taught to draw direct from the object or model before us on the platform, whereas the Japanese are taught to study every detail of their model, and to store their brains with impressions of every curve and line, afterwards to go away and draw that object from memory. . . . You will often see a little child sitting in a garden in Japan gazing attentively for perhaps a whole hour at a bowl of goldfish, watching the tiny bright creatures as they circle round and round in the bowl. Remarking on some particular pose, the child will retain it in its busy brain, and, running away, will put down this impression as nearly as it can remember. Perhaps on the first occasion he is only able to put in a few leading lines; very soon he is at a loss—he has forgotten the curve of the tail or the placing of the eye. He toddles back and studies the fish again and again, until perhaps after one week's practice that child is able to draw the fish in two or three different poses from memory without the slightest hesitation or uncertainty.—From "Japan: A Record in Colour," by MORTIMER MENPES.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Courtesy of Arthur S. Goss

THE WOODLAND STREAM IN WINTER

Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT all time mankind has been searching for joy. Often it seems within one's grasp only to become illusive as some new condition or set of circumstances arises. Some have sought for joy from persons, some from places, and many from material things, only to find true the words of the Preacher, "The eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing." After enumerating many things which mortals seek to possess and find unenduring and unsatisfying, he continues, "The work that is wrought under the sun is grievous unto me: for all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

One may ask, Where then is happiness to be found? Mary Baker Eddy answers this question fully and satisfactorily in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 57), where she says: "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it." Truth and Love are two of the words used in Science and Health (p. 465) as synonyms for God. That which is born is that which is produced or brought forth, so it can readily be seen that true, enduring joy is spiritual and has its source in God, Spirit. It may be acquired by learning the true nature of God and man's relation to Him, and by persistently putting this understanding into practice. The latter part of the above-quoted statement (p. 57), "It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it," shows that in order to experience fullness of joy one must love others as oneself. As we begin to see that real joy follows the purification and spiritualization of thought and the expression of love to others, we understand why its attainment should be a daily and hourly accomplishment, and thus be made an enduring treasure. Our daily contact with others affords constant opportunity to express good, and this in turn brings abiding joy.

Some feel that it would be easy to be joyful if they did not seem to lack supply, health, employment, friends, or home. Since any lack with which one may be confronted is primarily a belief in a power apart from God, its destruction is ensured in the measure that one's thoughts become filled with that spiritual joy which is the natural result of realizing God's allness.

To fill one's consciousness with spiritual joy may bring an instantaneous healing of any belief of inharmony. God's work is finished; His creation is spiritual and perfect. The spiritual universe, including man, is constantly and harmoniously maintained and governed by God. Since this is true, man never needs to wait for any good thing to be brought into existence, since all good has always existed and is always present. Mrs. Eddy makes this clear in "Unity of Good" (p. 17), where she says, "Hourly, in Christian Science, man thus weds himself with God, or rather he ratifies a union predestined from all eternity." To ratify is to confirm or approve. In the face of these scientific truths, is not one's real demonstration in Christian Science to confirm or ratify the truth which has always been omnipotent and omnipresent? As one does this, one cannot be other than joyous and happy.

In the Bible we read, "Rejoice evermore." These positive words are somewhat in the form of a commandment, and we are not commanded to do that which is impossible of accomplishment. As we ponder Biblical truths interpreted in the light of Christian Science, we begin to see how all human need may be supplied by understanding the Word of God and by putting this understanding into practice. For instance, we are commanded in the Scriptures to rejoice. We are also told that if we love God we will keep His commandments; so, in order to be obedient, we must rejoice. The fruitage for such love and obedience is indicated in Proverbs: "I lead in the way of righteousness . . . that I may cause those that love me to inherit substance; and I will fill their treasures."

One who is constantly rejoicing is thanking God; for to think rightly is to thank God, and when one is rejoicing he is thinking rightly. Such righteous activity keeps one consciously at one with the law of God, by which all good is made manifest.

A consecrated worker in Christian Science made the statement to another that she never undertook to give a treatment until she felt joyous. A consciousness filled with spiritual joy is surely able effectively to realize the truth for another. We can maintain such joy under all circumstances, for belief in evil is annihilated by the spiritual joy which comes from knowing the allness of God, good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

In a Kabul Bazaar

NIAM SHAH and Boots and Spurs walked on through the bazaars ahead of us hand in hand. The Faraz Bashi who had just joined us wanted to imitate the pair by interlocking little fingers with me, but in Kabul, no less than in Kalamazoo, I prefer to keep my two fists to myself.

We went to a hatter first, to buy the conical cap that goes under the turban. Inside these caps, at the top, is sewn a little roll of paper which is supposed to contain a magical text of the Koran to protect the wearer from harm. Unwinding mine later to see what picturesque *sutra* had been my talisman, I read: "Pioneer, Allabad, March"—it was merely a torn pellet of newsprint! My next need was soap.

"Do not trouble," said the Faraz Bashi; "the washerman will attend to that."

"On no account will he wash me," I replied. One must draw the line somewhere, even in Kabul.

"You want to soap yourself?" exclaimed my friend in amazement. "We in Afghanistan use it for harness or the laundry. The handmaidens of personal purity are sand and running water. . . . However, we shall doubtless find what you require in the Hindu Bazaar—" The Faraz Bashi's sentence trailed off into a mutter. . . .

Soap was found, in many varieties. Chairs and tea were brought by an obsequious red-turbaned follower of Siva (all Hindus in Afghanistan are compelled to wear red or yellow turbans and to pay a poll-tax), who brought out for our inspection perfumes, wrist-watches, fountain-pens, and alarm clocks from Connecticut, whose value is judged by the loudness of their tick. His stock was much what would be found in any Indian bazaar, and I soon moved to the picturesque coppersmith's quarter, to the great relief of the Faraz Bashi, who disliked sitting upright on European chairs as much as it irks me to remain cross-legged throughout an Oriental visit.—From "Beyond Khyber Pass," by LOWELL THOMAS. (New York: Century.)

New Ice

CLEAR, crystal-sharp, it rims the pond,
Encircling the blue depths beyond
With strange and fragile mimickings
Of summer's gentle growing things;
Of serried grasses, line on line,
Enmeshed with tender leaf and vine,
And ferny sprays, all fronded grace,
And starry flowers, thin as lace.

Another night of bitter chill
Upon these waters dark and still,—
Then grass and ferns and stars will be
Welded in one transparency.

MARGARET ASHMUN.

Chorals From the Sky

THERE is a beautiful custom among the Germans of having chorals played from the church towers at regular hours of the day. It is said they first derived the idea from the Arabs, who at certain hours of the day and night are called to prayers by the long wailing cry of the muezzins from the minarets of the mosques. When I first heard this music in Stuttgart, coming, as it appeared to me, from the heavens, I was puzzled to know its object and the source from whence it came. . . .

A few days afterward, happening to be in the same neighborhood and at the same hour of the day, I was more fortunate in my discoveries. I again heard the music from above, its pealing notes coming to me from some far distance like the strains of a church organ. Near me was the Stifts-Kirche, an old church built in 1308, which has attached to it an immense octagon tower rising up to a height of nearly two hundred feet. Encircling this tower near the top is a balcony, on which I at last espied the authors of the strange music. Several men with brass instruments were perched on that giddy height playing sacred music. When they had finished one piece they moved to another position on the balcony and played a different tune. Four selections in all were played, one toward each point of the compass. On making inquiries afterward, I found that this playing from the church tower had been in practice for more than a hundred years. A German lady "once upon a time," belonging to one of the noble families, bequeathed a sum of money, the income of which was ever after to be devoted to paying the expenses of this religious observance. The clause in her will stated that chorals or selections of sacred music were to be played from this church tower twice a day, punctually every morning at the rising of the sun, and also from half past eleven to twelve at noon. The musicians for their services are paid two marks (fifty cents) a day each,—a mark for the morning and a mark for the noon service,—which, for walking up and down that long flight of steps, in addition to playing several pieces of church music, is a small enough remuneration. Chorals are also played from another of the church towers in Stuttgart by a brass band, and also from a church tower in Ludwigsburg, Rossenstein, Friedrichshafen, near Stuttgart, and in others of the very old German cities and towns.—From "Germany Seen Without Spectacles," by HENRY RUGGLES. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1882.)

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Imperial City, Peking

OVER the shoulder of a gray wall
The yellow pavilion rises—
The bright, unflinching turret
That guarded once the secret walks
Where trod the Sons of Heaven
With yellow shoes.
From the shoulder of the gray wall
The yellow pavilion leans
To look upon the dull face
Of the ancient moat—
Asking if, indeed,
The courtiers in blue and magenta
No longer stroll in the shadow
Of the peacock banners—
In the shadow of the dark cypresses—
In the shadow of the gold-roofed temple—
In the shadow of the yellow pavilion
On the old gray wall.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

Three Wicker Chairs

I LOOKED out of the window of the hotel. It was the time of the evening *paseo* and everyone had gone off to the square. Three waiters alone remained, and they were occupying the wicker chairs that stood outside the entrance to the hotel. They, too, soon felt the longing to join the crowd which I could hear faintly in the distance; and, rising from their chairs, they strolled down towards the Plaza Major.

Immediately they were out of sight, little boys rushed from the shadows, tipped the wicker chairs upside down, and one of them mischievously carried off a newspaper that had been lying abandoned on one of the seats. "No, no," cried the largest boy, "leave that." Then, in a burst of impishness, he seized the tipped-up chairs and dragged them out into the middle of the street, upon which he called to his companions. All of them fled round the corner into the darkness of the night.

But they need not have run so fast. For a quarter of an hour nothing happened—the yellow wicker chairs remained sprawling in the street, the newspaper with them. A few people passed, but none connected with the hotel.

The brilliant lights of a slowly-moving tourist car flashed out of a side street. It was blocked by the chairs and came to a stop. There was a tremendous hooting. But the chairs took no notice.

A lady passed with her little son and for a moment hesitated as to whether, as this was no concern of hers, she had not better leave it alone. But the car hooted again. She pulled the chairs away from the middle of the road, thought for a moment of putting them the right way up; then, feeling she had done enough for the hotel which had never done anything for her, began to continue on her way.—But no, she could not leave things unfinished; she had to return. She put the chairs carefully back in their places, all three together, turning them the right way up and putting the newspaper into the third one. Then she and her son went along to the square. The large motor car came out of the side street and turned the corner, like a huge tortoise.

Everything was quiet again.

In a few moments the waiters came back and, utterly unconscious that anything had happened in their absence, sat down upon the chairs. They, for their part, refrained from telling the waiters anything about it.

P. G.

La Joie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES humains ont de tout temps cherché la joie, qui semble souvent être à leur portée, puis s'évanouir en face de conjonctures ou de circonstances nouvelles. Les uns ont demandé la joie à des personnes, d'autres à des lieux; beaucoup l'ont cherchée dans les choses matérielles, mais ils se sont aperçus que ces paroles de l'Ecclésiaste sont vraies: "Jamais l'œil n'est rassasié de voir, jamais l'oreille ne se lasse d'entendre." Après avoir énuméré bien des choses que les mortels s'efforcent d'obtenir et finissent par trouver éphémères ou décevantes, le sage conclut en ces termes: "J'ai pris en aversion tout ce qui se passe sous le soleil. Tout n'est que vanité et poursuite de vent."

Quelqu'un dira: "Où donc trouver le bonheur?" Mary Baker Eddy répond à cette question d'une manière complète et satisfaisante, car elle écrit à la page 57 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Le bonheur est spirituel, né de la Vérité et de l'Amour. Il n'est pas égoïste; par conséquent il ne peut exister seul, mais demande que toute l'humanité y participe." Vérité et Amour sont parmi les termes que *Science et Santé* (p. 465) donne comme synonymes du mot Dieu. Ce qui est né signifie ce qui est produit ou créé; il n'est donc pas difficile de voir que la vraie joie, celle qui dure, est spirituelle et procède de Dieu, de l'Esprit. Cette joie peut s'acquérir si l'on apprend la véritable nature de Dieu et le rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, si l'on persiste à mettre en pratique cette compréhension. Le passage cité plus haut disait en parlant du bonheur (p. 57): "Il n'est pas égoïste; par conséquent il ne peut exister seul, mais demande que toute l'humanité y participe;" et ceci montre que pour être pleinement heureux, il faut aimer son prochain comme soi-même. Quand nous commençons à voir que la joie réelle accompagne la purification et la spiritualisation de la pensée ainsi que l'amour du prochain, nous comprenons pourquoi il faut chaque jour et à chaque heure cultiver la joie pour en faire un trésor permanent. Dans nos rapports quotidiens avec autrui, nous avons constamment l'occasion d'exprimer le bien, et ceci à son tour apporte une joie durable.

D'aucuns trouvent qu'il leur serait facile d'être joyeux si certaines choses ne semblaient pas leur faire défaut—ressources, santé, travail, amis, ou peut-être foyer. Puisque le manque d'une chose nécessaire est avant tout la croyance en un pourvoir séparé de Dieu, la destruction de cette erreur s'accomplira dans la mesure où nos pensées se rempliront de la joie spirituelle qui suit naturellement la réalisation de la totalité divine.

Remplir sa propre conscience de joie spirituelle peut guérir instantanément une croyance d'inharmonie. L'œuvre de Dieu est achevée; Sa création est spirituelle, parfaite. L'univers spirituel, y compris l'homme, est sans cesse maintenu et gouverné harmonieusement par Dieu. Cela étant, l'homme n'est jamais forcé d'attendre qu'une bonne chose commence à exister, puisque le bien a toujours existé, est toujours présent. Mrs. Eddy fait comprendre cela dans *Unity of Good* (p. 17), où elle dit: "D'heure en heure, dans la Science Chrétienne, l'homme s'unit ainsi avec Dieu, ou plutôt ratifie une union prédestinée de toute éternité." Ratifier signifie confirmer ou approuver. Etant donné ces vérités scientifiques, notre vraie démonstration en Science Chrétienne ne consiste-t-elle pas à confirmer ou ratifier la vérité qui a toujours été omnipotente et omniprésente? Agir de la sorte, c'est forcément être heureux et joyeux.

Nous lisons dans la Bible: "Soyez toujours joyeux." Ces paroles positives ressemblent à un commandement, et l'Apôtre ne nous ordonnerait pas de faire une chose impossible. En examinant les vérités bibliques à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, nous commençons à voir que ceux qui comprennent la Parole de Dieu et mettent en pratique cette compréhension peuvent obtenir tout ce qui leur est nécessaire. Par exemple, les Ecritures nous prescrivent d'être joyeux. Elles disent aussi que si nous aimons Dieu nous garderons Ses commandements; ainsi pour obéir nous devons être joyeux. Les fruits de l'amour spirituel et de l'obéissance sont indiqués dans le livre des Proverbes: "Je marche dans le chemin de la justice,... pour enrichir de biens réels ceux qui m'aiment et pour remplir leurs trésors."

Le disciple qui se réjouit constamment remercie Dieu; car penser selon la justice, c'est remercier Dieu, et lorsqu'on est joyeux on pense selon la justice. Cette activité correcte permet d'être consciemment d'accord avec la loi divine par laquelle se manifeste tout ce qui est bon.

Une praticienne pleine de consécration dit un jour à sa compagne qu'elle n'entreprenait jamais de traitement en Science Chrétienne avant de se sentir joyeuse. La conscience que remplit la joie spirituelle est assurément capable de réaliser la vérité d'une manière effective pour le compte d'autrui. Nous pouvons maintenir cette joie en toute circonstance, car la croyance au mal est détruite par la joie spirituelle fondée sur la connaissance du fait que Dieu, le bien, est tout.

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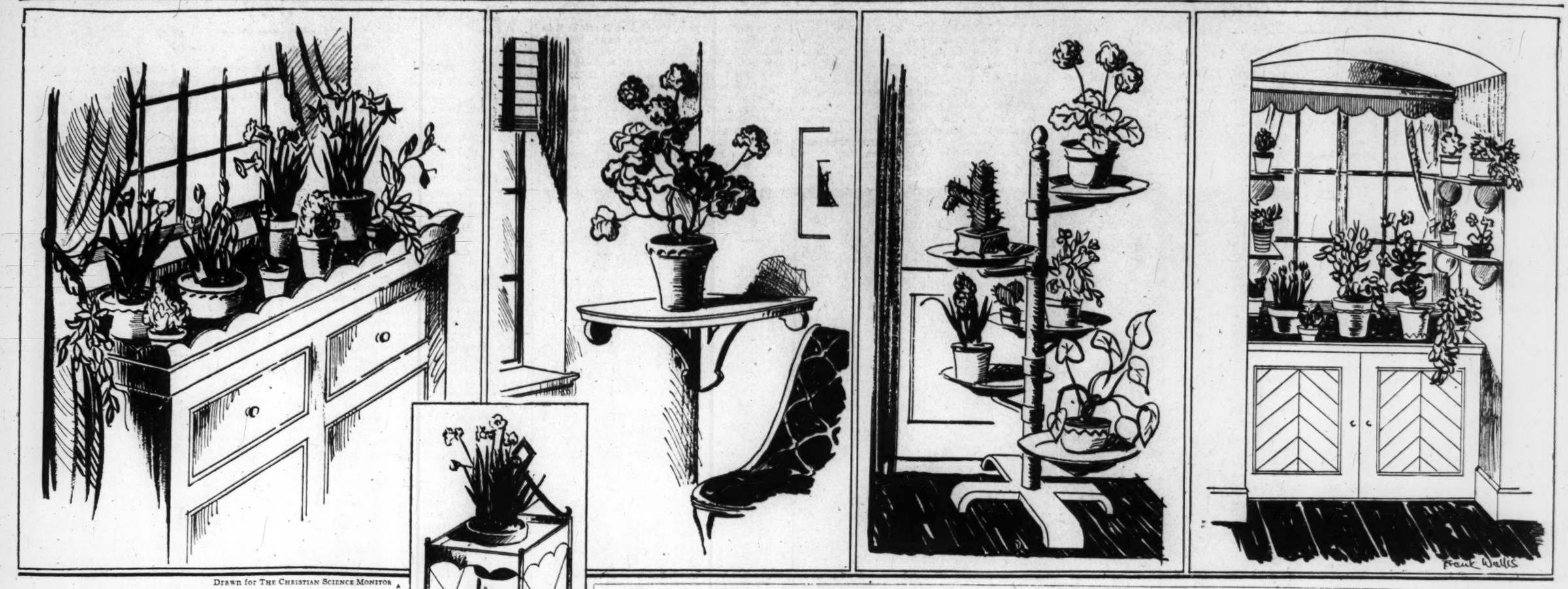

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Sense of Design, a Dash of Ingenuity and a Set of Tools Can Achieve Settings Such as These for Your Window Garden.

Little Potted Borders Indoors

There Is Everything in the Way You Arrange Them

By Frank Wallis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUST as we would care for and place in compatible surroundings a rare piece of china, we should, if we are real flower lovers, give considerable attention and thought to appropriate settings for our potted plants. Yet with many, whose sincerity as true gardeners cannot be disputed, we often find an unhappy indifference to this important point which has so much to do with the total satisfaction of keeping a winter garden. Perhaps this is due to the tendency toward smaller houses and apartments, or it may be that many persons put the outdoor garden to sleep until spring without fully realizing what great variety of plants may really be grown indoors all winter long.

As for the plants, the possible types are so diverse we are almost certain to find our particular favorites among the following list: philodendron, English ivy, ferns, and including the more colorful ones such as geraniums, tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, narcissus, jonquils, begonias, petunias and so on, not forgetting the interesting family of cactus plants. Some of them will require more sun and attention than others, but the heartiness of each will depend not so much on the amount of time devoted to its care as to the regularity of the attention. With the bulb plants, which demand only average care provided they have attained good root growth before being brought out in succession for blooming, one has the pleasure of glorious spring blossoms all through the cold weather.

Pots—All Sizes and Shapes

Pots for holding plants may be selected from a large variety of shapes and sizes, glazed or unglazed. The glazed pots perhaps more colorful and decorative than those of plain earthenware should have a proper provision for drainage. As for color and texture, even the most ordinary earthenware will be in complete harmony with the foliage of most plants. The shapes play a large part in the whole scheme, both for appearance and adaptability to the plant itself. Bulb plants, except hyacinths and lilies, usually require pots of slight depth, while the blooms requiring greater root space get along better in the taller shapes. A protection against dripping water in the shape of matching saucer prevents carelessness in overwetting from unfortunate results with any shape of pot.

The sketch at the left is a suggestion for a shelf before a window. This would be very attractive on a sun porch or other room which is used regularly. The metal pan above the cabinet in this case is set down inside a wood railing with scalloped edge, done in sheet metal or very thin wood.

The sketch at the left center shows a simple corner shelf with brackets cut out of seven-eighths-inch pine and painted in keeping with the room. Such a shelf could be patterned in a variety of shapes in either wood or metal. It is, of course, better suited for the plants requiring less sunshine. A shelf of this kind is a happy solution for those frequently difficult-to-treat corners.

The sketch at right center pictures a wood stand, with plate of pewter or other metal, supported by metal brackets which can be raised, lowered, or swung around to fit the plants. The feature of this idea is that it assures the blooms the possibility of easy moving to follow the sunshine; also it is ideal for the home of limited space.

In an Arched Window

The little potted garden, at the right, arranged within the arched window has many interesting possibilities and is not difficult to make. The cabinet is a simple wood shelf running the width of the window, on which is a painted galvanized metal or copper pan. This is filled with various sized pots, then covered with moss or pebbles. Underneath is a pair of doors housing the watering can, trowel and other small implements for the indoor gardener. On the deep jambs above, four small shelves are attached to accommodate the lighter and smaller blooms. With the proper selection of plants such a setting can be made a glorious spot in any room in the house.

The illustration below shows an interesting arrangement for three choice blooms where one has exceptionally distinguished looking pots. Here the drainage pans are necessarily omitted in favor of setting the three pots into holes. This design is the natural result of a desire to see the entire pot with the plant. Also, placed one above the other in berth fashion, the entire little garden may be hung on any convenient wall. When spring arrives, it would be delightful on a garden wall. This smart little holder can be made of plain box wood and three-quarter inch dowls with some wire as a reinforcement, or if one is handier with the tinsmith's shears than with the jigsaw, it can be executed in sheet metal, then painted to harmonize with either the plants or the room in which it is hung.

With slight alterations to fit particular conditions or requirements, any of the foregoing suggestions can be easily adapted with excellent prospects of keeping the garden indoors through the winter months.

For Your Friend Who Has House Plants

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If your friend or neighbor likes to raise house plants, there are tools and supplies on the market which will be most appreciated holiday gifts. One of the most ambitious of these is the Wardian case. This is a glassed case in which the hobbyist may achieve and maintain ideal conditions for raising certain plants. When attractively planted it makes a delightful and interesting addition to the plant corner. An aquarium with a piece of glass over it can also be used for special plants, and your friend may enjoy making within one a miniature woodland scene or a desert garden, with actual little growing plants. Of course an aquarium, stocked or unstocked with fish and water plants, also makes a sizable gift. Be sure to give the rectangular rather than the globe variety, for the latter because of distortion has been proved harmful and cruel to fish.

A pretty house watering pot makes a thoughtful gift. These may be discovered in copper, with long thin spouts having a sure aim, or with more than one small rose to fit on the spout. Jardiniers are always acceptable, and come in lovely soft tones and various glazes. Basket covers for pots are also available. There are even paper pot covers to be had, and a supply of these for the gift plants that come into the home at the holiday season proves handy. Small trellises for cimbing plants, stakes for drooping ones, saucers to go under pots, pans for raising plants from seed, fertilizers (not romantic perhaps, but useful!), bulb glasses, sprayer and various sprays,—these are a few of the things the one who does window gardening would delight in having. Brackets, window boxes, a stand for a large plant, some hyacinth pots and bulbs, a hanging basket would be welcomed. If your friend enjoys experimenting with raising house plants from seeds and cuttings, a box of supplies for this hobby can be made up. He or she will need a special budding knife for making the cuttings, some sets of clay pots from thumb-size up, seed pans with glass covers, potting tools (small trowel, etc.), a set of small stakes and some raffia, some sphagnum moss, and similar things.

Then, of course, one can give bulb dishes and the wherewithal to put into them. This gift is particularly nice if it includes some of the less usual bulbs such as those of the freesia, amaryllis or calla.

The Chimney Swift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

It would require a chimney large enough for a real Santa Claus to come down to accommodate the hundreds of chimney swifts that are occupying the chimney every night at one of the churches in Topeka, Kan. This has been their favorite haunt for many years, furnishing more space for their nests than would many chimneys; and it is much safer, as there is no danger of their being smoked out. During the recent cool spell, the fire has been turned out about 30 minutes before the swifts enter the chimney for the night.

Drawn by Margaret Whittemore

Speeders of Birdland.

One evening I watched them circling and twittering in their rapid flight as they were clearing the evening air of mosquitoes. And the real sport came when they went to bed on the sides of the chimney. It was an interesting sight to see the swarm of swifts, gyrating and playing about the chimney, forming a funnel-shaped flock. They shot to a point a few yards above the top of the chimney, then dropped zigzagging into it as though they were pieces of paper falling through the air. Company after company would tumble in until you would think that the chimney could hold no more.

There seemed to be no interference, and no collision occurred. The first birds to enter a chimney arrange themselves in a row near the top and the latter entrants perch in tiers below. They cling with their claws to the side of the chimney and support themselves by their tail feathers which have spurs on them.

Probably there are no swifter birds. Their speed has been estimated at unbelievable figures, and it has been said that in their ordinary avocations they travel a thousand miles a day. If this is true, they are swift enough to fly around the world in 40 days and 40 nights. So far as we know, they never rest on the ground or tree limb, but sleep clinging to a perpendicular wall in chimney, well, cistern, cave, building or hollow tree. They bathe and drink while on the wing.

Any bird lover may win distinction by solving the ornithological riddle of where our northern chimney swifts spend the winter. They come in spring, they go in fall, and that is about all we know of the matter.

H. L. R., in 'Bird Notes'

Winter Window Gardening

The Gardener Sighs No More for Spring—He Is Busy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR grandmothers always had a bower of plants in the bay window—remember? There were geraniums and begonias of astounding size and flowering capacity; there were lemon verbenas and palms, a Christmas cactus and a rubber plant. Perhaps our grandmothers did the thing a bit too well for the next generation to follow. At any rate, what with the change of habits and architecture, the bay window or its grander cousin, the conservatory off the dining room, disappeared from the average home along with the stepped plant stand of wire; and we drifted into the habit of a few flowering plants of one or two kinds, gifts possibly to be thrown away when they had ceased blooming. In the past few years, however, indoor gardening has staged a "come-back." The nursery catalogues and the florists indicated this through their greater variety and supply. Many are old favorites of the bay-window day. Some, like the lesser known varieties of cactus, are newcomers, the result of modern enthusiasms.

You can be a gardener of one geranium and get something out of the experience. Tend it, watch it do its best against all odds, and you grow fond enough of it to miss it, should it leave you. You can, however, even in small space, be a gardener of parts, if you choose cactus, which takes up very little room, together with one or two hardy foliage plants and a modest succession of flowering plants and bulbs. If you have room for a real plant window, and arrange it attractively, you will enjoy the indoor gardening that can be done there, the results you achieve, and the interest of learning about new varieties and their habits. If you wish to go further and make a real hobby out of it, raising plants from seeds and cuttings, there is endless delight awaiting you.

Combating Dryness

In the United States, dryness is a house condition at the bottom of most amateurs' difficulties. The average American home is too hot and too dry for house plants. Portable humidifiers will help, or even the tanks that hang behind radiators. Sturdy jars of water so placed that evaporation will be continuous, aid in softening the air, also. The best exposure is that of a south window, and of course plenty of light and sun.

As we all know, bulbs can be planted at intervals to give bloom indoors from Thanksgiving to Easter. Some of the more familiar bulbs planted now will bloom by February. If you want some for bloom before that time, you can buy, in most florist shops, hyacinths, freesias, lilies of the valley (liberty bells), already started.

If you pot your own you will find it interesting to try, besides the better-known bulb plants, some of the more unusual ones. Clivia miniata is a pretty lily-like plant of easy culture. It flowers in the late winter months and bears a dense cluster of orange-red flowers. Amaryllis (Hippeastrum Johnsoni) a native of the American tropics, bears a beautiful red lily-like blossom in late winter. Agapanthus Umbellatus (Blue Lily of the Nile) is a beauty for a tub plant. Among the callas there is Little Gem, a dwarf that is particularly satisfactory for indoor culture. The more familiar bulbs, Chinese lilies grown in soil or water, hyacinths, tulips, crocuses and narcissus, can be used as mainstays while one experiments with the lesser-known ones. And speaking of experiments, we know of a gladiolus enthusiast who raises fine glads in his winter windows.

Among the more usual flowering plants, the geranium and begonia remain reliable companions. This time of year one of the gay cyclamens will probably be added and a poinsettia. Azaleas are lovely too and often come into the home as winter gifts, flanked by those two fruited little trees, the Jerusalem cherry and the pepper plant. If you feel ambitious concerning geraniums, try the Pelargonium domesticum, a handsome flowering plant of which the Martha Washington is the most familiar example. It will need manure water for fertiliser and it may need help in controlling red spider and aphides, but the flower is showy and long blooming from February on. Genista Fragrans or Fragrant Broom is a charming thing, pretty in shape, delicate in leaf, with dainty bright yellow blossoms all over it. The bouvardia of the Victorian conservatory is hard to find these days, but lends variety to the window garden, and is hardy. It has red, yellow or white flowers and asks for rich soil and abundant watering.

Jewel Plants and Abutilons

Fuchsias have been sold widely in the past year or two, and many amateurs have been attracted to acquaint themselves with these lovely jewel plants. As shade-loving flowers they are suited to many otherwise difficult places, but they like cool, damp air, so in most houses one must make an effort to please them. They bear long blossoms pendant from the stem, a rich purple-red cap over white or lighter red. One grows very fond of them. Abutilon or flowering maple is another old-fashioned plant that has come back into modern window gardens. It is easy to raise and can be increased by cuttings. The leaves are alternate, often lobed, and look a good deal like that of the maple. The bell-shaped flowers are decorative, soft and drooping, of red, yellow, white or orange.

We cannot go into the subject of palms and ferns here, for they deserve an entire article to themselves. The window garden ought to have both, for variety. The Kentia palm is pretty and particularly hardy. It is of slow growth and does not mind dry atmosphere. K. Belmoreana is a dwarf with fine rich dark green foliage and of spreading habit. K. Forsteriana is broader and heavier. The most graceful palm in cultivation, in our opinion, is the Cocos Weddeliana. It has a slender, erect stem with arching leaves of rich green. Chinese Fan palm, Latania borbonica, is a familiar and decorative addition to the window garden, as is the daintier Phoenix Roebeleni with its long feathery plumes. Palms take a little more room than some of the blooming plants, but contribute an atmosphere all their own.

Among the ferns, the familiar Boston variety is most reliable. Do you know the Mexican Tree fern, Cibotium Schiedei? It has light green foliage and a charming shape. Like the maidenhair it carries with it a hint of deep woods and damp, secret, flowering dells. The Bird's Nest, a thick-leaved "fern" that does not look like a fern so much as a woodland flowering plant without its blooms, is easy to grow and fine for a strong note of green in the window. Asplenium Nidus Avis is its company name. The Stag Horn Fern (Platycerium alcicorne major and Pa. grande) is a bit spready for the window ledge, but fine in the conservatory or a larger plant corner. Its shining flat leaves, with their long "fingers," make it an attractive accent. The leaves do suggest the branching antlers of a stag.

Experimenting

It is of course too late to have annuals from the garden growing indoors unless they were brought in before frost, but it is great fun to raise a few annuals from seed as an indoor sport. Morning glory and nasturtium, mignonette, canary bird vine, and many others can be grown indoors satisfactorily from seed. As a matter of fact, since experimenting is half the fun of indoor gardening, a list of annuals to grow from seed might spoil the fun. Try any of them and see how you come out.

Roses, the baby-rambler variety, have joined forces with the houseplants, and are delightful additions. Heliotrope is with us also and the waxy gardenia. If you have room and are fond of trees, you might like a small orange or lemon tree, or a formal little Norfolk Island pine. As we said at the beginning, the cactus family offers endless opportunity to the gardener and the hobbyist, who has but small space and dry air. That, too, is a tale too long to begin here.

If you like adventure, and are fond of growing things, you need not sit toasting your toes and sighing for spring, for you can start a window garden and have a fascinating time all winter long.

M. J. T.

Book on House Plants

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"House Plants and How to Grow Them," by Parker T. Barnes (Doubleday Doran, $2) pays the reader the compliment of presupposing that he is really in earnest about window gardening as a hobby—and it makes one wish to pursue it to that extent. This book, a valuable addition to the gardener's working library, not only puts one in touch with many unusual plants for indoor cultivation, but also gives directions for preparation of soil, seed sowing, and propagation.

After giving the reader a "send off" concerning the location of the indoor garden, and how others have made plant shelves and miniature conservatories at small cost, the author launches into a helpful discussion of soil, fertilizers, potting and repotting, and raising plants from seeds. A chapter on controlling the pests that plants grown indoors may suffer from, is also most useful.

The chapters that follow will broaden one's knowledge of the possibilities of indoor gardening. Many of the less familiar plants discussed could be added to the plant windows if we just thought about them. And the old favorites are discussed also, together with their care and how to propagate them. Roses, carnations, chrysanthemums are given attention—had you thought of growing carnations? A chapter of cacti and other succulents, another on palms (nine "iron-clad" ones are suggested for cultivation), one on foliage plants other than palms and a fourth on ferns, give excellent information for the amateur who wants to start an indoor garden that is different and needs a certain background of the reliables. No book on house plants is complete, of course, without information on the aquarium and its plants, and the chapter by Dr. Bade included here provides the high points every beginner will welcome. The book is well illustrated, and is so subdivided that the information is easy to obtain. A good index is an added attraction.

How to Shorten Your Rubber Plant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rubber plants have a bad habit of growing too tall, but the Chinese have a cure for it. They make a "gootee" which is a ball of clay held together by moss or fiber around one of the nodes (or joints). First, the stem is wounded or girdled just below a node and then the ball is applied. It is kept moist by water seeping from a container above, down a soft cord which is wound around the ball. After a few weeks roots are formed and penetrate the ball of clay. The stem is then cut off just below the ball and the upper part is potted up as a new plant, while the remaining portion of the old plant may be discarded or encouraged to throw out new shoots down below. Of course a simpler and much less interesting way to shorten the rubber plant is merely to cut it off just above a node and hope that it will throw out new shoots and that these shoots will be situated so that they will make a respectable looking plant. But, for those who have the time and who like to do the uncommon thing the Chinese method is to be preferred.

New Closet Space In Old Houses

How to fit new closets in the old houses when they are being reconditioned is often a perplexing problem which may be solved in a bedroom by building one in each of the two corners in a wall. This forms an alcove in which the head of a bed may be placed, in the French fashion. Pastel-hued walls, gray or rose, for example, are appropriate in such a room. Another good place for closets is the space on either side of a fireplace chimney.

Hobbies and Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Friends:

Your editor, surveying an empty Hobby and Hint folder, and knowing how you look forward to your Hobby column, passes the hat for more letters. Don't feel you must wait to write a long masterpiece. In fact, short informal letters are usually better reading and we can include more of them in one Hobby column if they are brief.

The news from our window garden is that our Christmas Cactus is all in bud, likely to put on its holiday show any minute now. Each year it stages a return engagement, and never does the event lose for us the thrill of a first night performance. It happens like this: For weeks and months one has watered it and washed its leaves, enjoying its crabby shape but expecting nothing more. Then suddenly—it is always suddenly—one looks at it twice! Yes, all the lower "branches" are tipped with tiny pink points. No time to examine it, but one goes off to the editorial office with a feeling of discovery. Sure enough, examination at the next watering shows—not a few but dozens upon dozens of wee pink dots. Every stem seems to bear one. The day cannot contain all the joy this precious message holds. It must overflow, and it does. Singing, singing, through all one does, goes the thought, "It is in bud. The Christmas Cactus that was so beautiful last year—is coming into flower!" Do you know that thrilling gratitude for free and abundant beauty?

And we have been wishing to ask you hobbyists a question. Has your Crassula arborescens ever bloomed? Maybe you know it by its false name, Japanese rubber tree. It is seldom called anything, I think, for people who own them usually bought them as nameless little things. Our Cressula "tree" is about 2 feet high and is at least five years old. It is a pretty shape but has always busied itself only with sending out new leaves. About a month ago, however, it put on the end of one branch, a cluster of tiny pointed pink buds on waxy cream-colored stems. These have been bursting into pale pink waxy flowers that are like delicate little stars. With their long pink lipped stamens they remind one of dainty woodland spring wild flowers. They form quite a cluster, having bloomed for a full month and still sending out buds. If the thick-leaved, serious looking and rather heavy tree-shaped plant had not done the thing so exquisitely it would seem to be a joke played upon its owner; for every other branch is tipped by two thick baby leaves, as usual.

But we wouldn't have missed this one lovely cluster of pink stars. If Crassula should ever achieve a cluster on the end of each of its branches it would be something to remember always. Has yours?—Editor.

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Training for Citizenship

A Goal of English Progressive Schools

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE school committee is holding its weekly meeting. A group of eager, happy boys and girls from 14 to 18—future lawyers, engineers, business men, administrators and mothers—sit round the head master's study on chairs, stools and cushions. The head master, unpretentiously squeezed in between a boy of 14 and a girl of 16, calls upon the secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. She reads them out in clear, confident tones and then proceeds to state the business of the day.

Today the committee must decide whether best suits and dresses shall be worn at the weekly social, and choose an additional member of the committee. Two members of the junior school committee have been invited to attend and express the views of the juniors upon the vital question of clothes. There is no sign of shyness or diffidence on the part of the boys and girls as one by one they address the meeting. Now and then the head master joins in the discussion—for the moment as a mere member of the committee, though an older member whose counsel is taken and whose friendly advice is accepted—not because the children feel they have to accept it, but because they value and desire it.

Ten to 15 years hence this group of children may be sitting on other committees—as members of Parliament, of a factory's board of management, or perhaps only of a village library committee. But wherever it may be, in however humble or important a capacity, the lessons of the school committee will never be forgotten—the lessons of mutual trust, social behavior, self-reliance, and what Reddie, the founder of Abbotsholme, the pioneer progressive school in England, called "liberty," that is, "obedience to law."

The Aim

The aim underlying the constitution of the school committee—and nearly all progressive schools in England have some form of school committee giving varying degrees of power to the children—is, to quote Mr. Badly of Bedales, that "in service of various kinds, not to individuals, but to the community, all 'shall have a share.'" It is this aim which most differentiates the English progressive school from what in England are called the public schools (i. e., non-state boarding schools, which have been heavily endowed by private individuals, which are controlled by boards of governors composed of public men and women, and which almost exclusively provide education for the children of the upper and middle classes). For, borrow as they may have done from the progressive systems of other countries, the principal task of English progressive educationists has been to provide an alternative to the traditional system of the country; above all, in the matter of training children for citizenship.

Three characteristics may be said to distinguish the English public school (i. e., as it has existed in the past) from schools of other countries: the prefect system, whereby control of the younger boys is placed very largely in the hands of the older boys, who have the power to inflict corporal punishment; the "fagging" system, which gives the older boys the privilege of having younger boys to "fag" or wait upon them; and the competitive games system, whereby schools are divided into houses, which compete in games and demand from their members unquestioning loyalty and obedience.

The value of this system for character training has been questioned by certain educationists for the past 40 years, but the ranks of the questioners have been swelled in the post-war years by all those, including even the supporters of other aspects of the traditional system, who are convinced of a need for newer educational methods to meet the strains and the stresses of a changing world.

As Mr. T. F. Coade, a former boy and master at Harrow, one of the oldest of the public schools, and now head master of Bryanston, one of the more moderate boys' progressive schools, has said, "What the world needs is leaders and citizens with a different standard of personal and social values from those that govern this age. . . . The principle of co-operation has got to oust that of competition." Again, to quote another great Englishman, Sir Richard Livingstone, "The typical public school boy leaves school with a rule rather than a theory; a habit rather than a philosophy."

While, then, the more moderate progressive educationists have tended to respect the virtues of the traditional English educational system, they have never lost sight of the goal of producing citizens better adapted to be self-reliant, thinking and unselfish members of the community, than the public schoolboy or girl is apt to be. The goal is constantly in thought; in the classroom, where all teaching, particularly history and geography, is related to current problems; on the school farm and in the playing fields, where the value of competition is never denied, but its worst excesses are avoided; in the general life of the school, where institutions such as the school committee and school clubs teach the lesson of "learning by living," and where children are encouraged to run the school themselves. It is also manifested in a healthy, friendly atmosphere of trust and respect prevailing between staff and children; while contact with other classes of the community is constantly maintained.

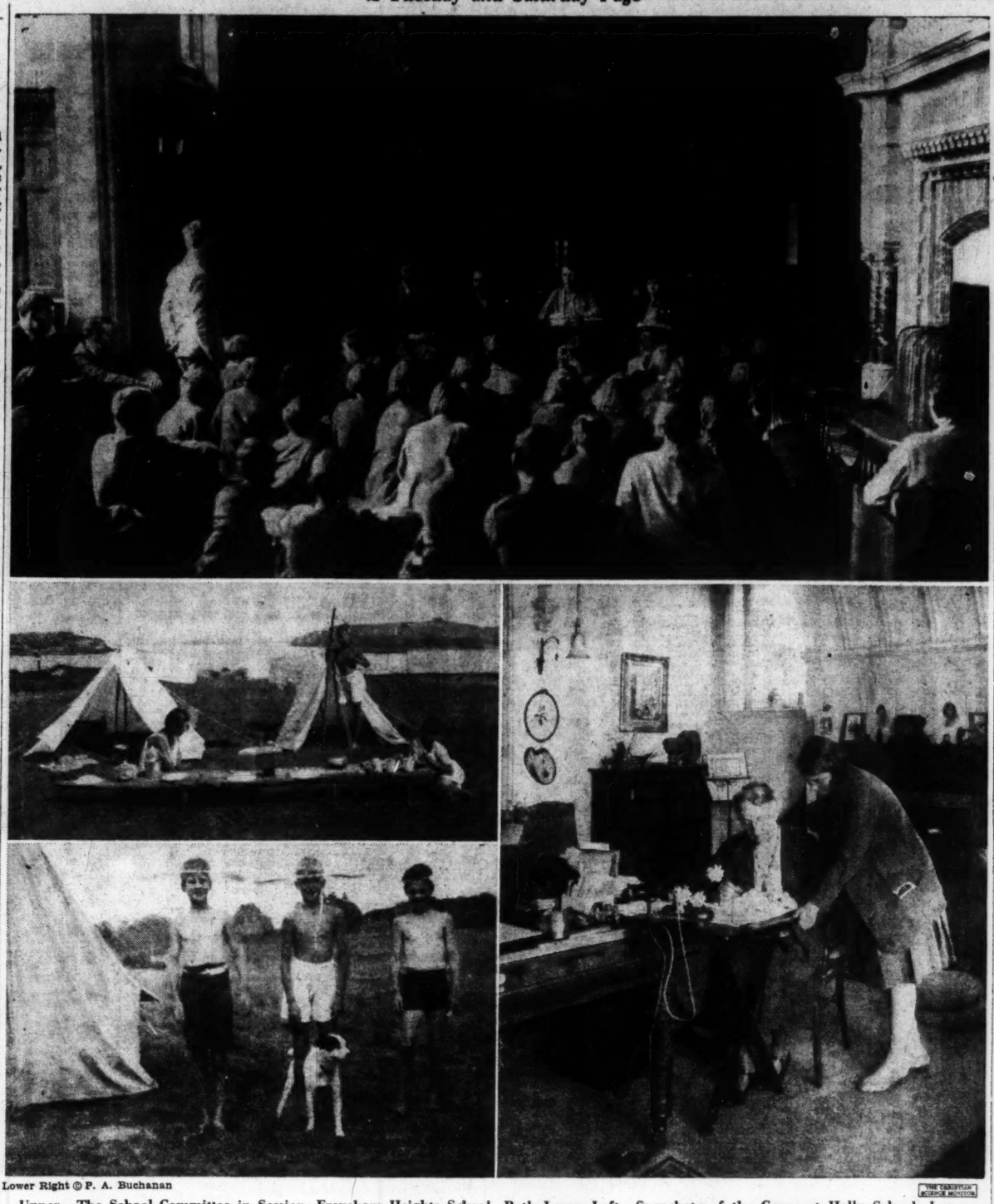
A World-Wide Movement

The methods employed are common to the progressive schools of all countries—a reasonable amount of self-government; the existence of junior branches of the League of Nations Union or a similar project; control by the children of the finances of their games and other clubs; the production of school magazines; the use of school journeys in teaching, regional surveys by a group of children of the district round the school, visits to factories, holidays spent in mining valleys and so forth. These methods vary considerably from school to school, but the growing dissatisfaction with many of the traditional methods—a dissatisfaction that has led to the founding of one progressive school after another and to these schools being nearly always full—has brought the problem of the child's relation to society into the foreground of discussions among educationists. However much they may differ in their approach to this problem, they agree on the need for developing the child's social instincts. They claim that the average public school, with its authoritarian system, based on the fear of the child and the employment of corporal punishment, neglects this need.

Examples of extreme schools (Summerhill for instance) exist in England. In such schools self-government is introduced in almost its complete form. But much more typical is a school like Leighton Park, the well-known Quaker school, which prefers "a constitutional monarchy with most, but not all, of the democratic checks and balances," and "where there is a good deal of opportunity for the expression of public opinion and scope for young people to shoulder the responsibility of running societies and committees," but not self-government in any complete and unguided form.

Leighton Park is on the right wing, but the attitude of English progressive educationists may be gauged from the following remark of Mr. W. B. Curry, head master of one of the most recently founded and advanced of English schools: "We are not prepared to say dogmatically that there should be no imposed restraints or that under no circumstances would we resort to punishment." It would not be an exaggeration, indeed, to say that English progressive schools, when stressing the need for the freedom and self-expression of the individual child, have equally in mind the needs of society and of a social order composed of well-balanced, happy individuals.

TREVOR BLEWITT



Lower Right © P. A. Buchanan

Upper—The School Committee in Session, Freusham Heights School. Both Lower Left—Snapshots of the Camp at Holly School. Lower Right—The Headmistress and Head Girl Confer on a Matter in Connection With the Garden School.

Volume Control in the Voice

And the Influence of Larger and Richer Thinking

Short Cuts to Better Speech—6

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fourth article we said that we must not only breathe at the right time, but must know how to control the stream of breath. In general we may say that it is not so much the amount of breath we take in that counts, as when we breathe and how we control the output. The when of breathing has already been discussed. Now for the control of breath.

For this it may be necessary to know one or two points about the breathing apparatus. Suppose we are standing in a correct posture with shoulders relaxed and ribs high and expanded. Then we decide to speak, so we take a breath. Immediately down and out goes the diaphragm to make room for more air in the lungs. At once certain muscles get busy and drive the air out over the vibrating vocal cords, and the diaphragm returns to its original position. Very simply and untechnically stated this is the process of breathing for speech. If there were no resistance to the driving out process, all the air would be expelled without any prolonging of sound. It is the job of the diaphragm to do this holding back, or resisting. For this reason certain authorities call it the "control" of the breath, and the process referred to as "supporting the tone." The support is proportioned to the amount of breath reserved, or held back, during the production of tone.

If the diaphragm has become lazy or disobedient and does not perform its function of controlling the output correctly, the work falls upon some other member of the speech family—probably upon the muscles of the throat with disastrous results to the voice. This is just where the average American talker is today. He has ceased to be master of his own vocal apparatus and is not insisting that each member do its share fairly and squarely. Consequently he squawks or rasps when his speech might be beautifully harmonious and mellow.

Orchestra Needs a Director

The whole thing will become much simpler and more impersonal if one will think of these various parts of the speech instrument as members of an orchestra and himself as director. What would happen to a symphony if the flutes were forced to do the work of the bass drum or if the violins quit their job entirely and the trumpets had to jump in and pinch hit? It is the business of the director to see that each member attends to its own business.

So if we will be sure that the work of resisting (or controlling the breath) is taken off the throat and given back to the diaphragm, we will have made great strides toward harmonious speech. Anyone in earnest about improving his speech will give this matter serious thought. It is thought that controls our speech, and we can hardly expect to have 100 per cent results if we are satisfied with haphazard thinking.

In passing, it may be said that it is often laziness or inertia in some form that is at the bottom of this discord in speech, and speech fans who want to set up correct habits of control may need to be patient and persistent. One probably shouldn't limit the situation by saying that it takes time for a small, weak, negative voice to grow into power, strength, and vigor. But one can safely say that it certainly does take patience, perseverance, courage, self-control, and even self-sacrifice.

Enriches Tone Quality

Every talker should work for volume because, even if great demands are not placed on his voice, the reserve strength will be felt and add richness to his everyday speech. If occasion necessitates your doing public work before your voice has attained its perfect development, don't let any misguided friend urge you to force your voice by hounding you to "talk louder." If you center on loudness before quality has been brought out, what your hearers will get may be boom and noise, but certainly not harmony. Below are given some exercises for control of the breath. While the voice is growing daily in power and volume through proper control, one can do much by singing on his nasals and by proper groupings and pauses, as has been pointed out.

Another legitimate aid to volume that I have seen bring about almost instantaneous results is "thinking bigger,"—"largeness of realization," as Dr. Curry puts it. This is a fine recipe for everyone for it not only increases volume but richness and tone color as well.

Here is a noble passage from the Bible: "Bless the Lord, O my soul. O Lord my God, thou art very great; thou art clothed with honor and majesty. Who coverest thyself with light as with a garment: who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain."

The average untrained talker will read this magnificent passage with little more "bigness" than if it were a grocery list or an invitation to tea; or if he feels the importance of the thought and does not know how to achieve it, he may even get "bossy" in his inflections; or he may shout, thinking that this will help to "put the idea across."

Instead, sit down quietly with these thoughts and without making any noise at all try to "enlarge your realization" by picturing mentally what the psalmist saw. How big are these curtains of the heavens, ask yourself, how far do they stretch?—beyond and beyond and beyond what the human eye can see. Yet in the grand open spaces, what we can see of the heavens by night with their magnificent pageant of the stars, across which the moon sails in majestic splendor, should do something to stretch our thinking about greatness and power and law and majesty.

Write in your notebooks other great passages and daily take a few minutes to let them enlarge your thinking through such mental picturing. Try this and you will see your voice expanding as you yourself expand in the ability to follow with the imagination the great and glorious mental pictures of those who have "thought big." A teacher of speech, for many years the president of a well-known school, often told her pupils that the best single exercise she could recommend for the speaking voice was daily oral reading of passages of nobility from great literature. In doing this, however, one must give oneself over entirely to the thought one is reading and allow real feeling as well as intellectual appreciation to flood one's consciousness.

Exercises for Breath Control

1—Inhale and blow out an imaginary candle in eight puffs; in ten puffs; increase the number week by week.
2—Inhale and blow out a candle with one big puff.
3—Inhale and blow out on the syllable MO, beginning with a very small sound and gradually increasing it. (All on one breath, of course.)
4—Inhale and breathe out on MO, beginning with a sound loud, but well within your capacity, and gradually decrease it.
5—Inhale and count (mentally) 1, 2, 3, 4; hold while counting 1, 2, 3, 4; breathe out while counting 1, 2, 3, 4. This can be varied by lengthening any or all the groups of counts to 5, 6, 7, etc.
6—Inhale and breathe out on the sound SH for four counts; hold four counts; empty the lungs with one big puff.
7—Repeat exercise 6, using syllable ZH.

In all these exercises there must be a good posture with relaxed shoulders and ribs high and extended. For this reason it is advisable to stand in front of a mirror to be sure you are standing correctly.

[This series of 18 articles is running on Tuesdays.]

Pupils Make a Museum And Learn Geography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Charlotte, N. C.

The pupils at Derita School have fun. At least those in the seventh grade have plenty of it. Their teachers, Miss Ruth Hunter and Mrs. J. B. Brown, are at the bottom of all this good time. They decided to teach some North Carolina geography, and are doing it by one of the finest North Carolina exhibits to be found in the state.

Here is the way they did it: There was a vacant room—a new one—just the place to start a Tar Heel museum. In it is everything, or samples of everything, that pertains to North Carolina history or geography. The original Carolinians, the redskins, are represented by arrowheads, spearheads, and an honest-to-goodness mortar and pestle that the Indians used for grinding corn into meal. But don't get the idea that it is a mere collection of antiques—there are blue-back spellers, McGuffey's readers, Confederate money, handmade carpenters' tools, colonial handcraft, and ante-bellum products of various kinds. But that is not all.

As exercises in learning the correct form for business letters, the teachers required—maybe permitted is the better word—the students to write to different manufacturers of the State for samples of their products. The result: exhibits of transportation, displays of textiles, samples of mountain handcraft—pottery, galax leaves, baskets, rugs—and many other things to tell what North Carolina is doing. There are pieces of the State's various minerals, mica, iron ore, clay for ceramics, gold, silver, copper, and coal, put on display for all to see North Carolina's rich natural resources.

The exhibit is divided into units, as you already have noted. The history unit, for instance, must surely appeal to the girls. On this table are colonies of dolls, all dressed in period costumes—Dutch dolls, Negro dolls, Scotch dolls, Irish dolls, English dolls, French dolls, in short, dolls to represent all the various peoples that played a part in the history of early North Carolina.

The farm boys like the agricultural display. On one table is a miniature farm. It has everything from flop-eared mules to farm-all tractors and manure spreaders. The publications exhibit appeals to the literary fellows. There on the wall are the captions of more than 50 Tar Heel publications, from magazines to county newspapers.

The Derita students are learning Tar Heel geography and having fun doing it.

Is the Motive Faith or Fear?

Methods of Child Training Based on One or Other

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a book we have wanted. "Faith or Fear in Child Training," by Margaret N. Eggleston (Round Table Press, Inc. New York, $2), discusses for parents the causes and various means of overcoming outstanding and familiar problems that present themselves to most people in bringing up children. The method is an examination of individual children—little stories of their actions and reactions—together with a sympathetic analysis of the causes, and a discussion of the solutions. Each chapter contains also a list of the main points involved in studying the problem, and in many cases a list of main points in the solution—an admirable arrangement for the use of parent-teacher group study. At the end of each chapter is a bibliography giving references by chapters, for further reading and study of that particular problem.

It is a book with a heart. There is here no preoccupation with complexes and intelligence quotients. There is, rather, a rich mother love that would free each child in the world to better and truer expression; a compassion and sympathy that would help parents to understand their own actions under various conditions, and to guide the child more intelligently and surely.

It is a simple book. No elaborate announcements attend its debut. Observation, meditation, and prayer must have gone into its makeup—and like the mother who makes no fine speeches and claims no honors, but is always where her sons need to find her, this little book in its modest way has in it the characteristics of a true friend.

Do You Know Them, Too?

A list of chapter headings is the quickest way to put you in touch with the subjects discussed: Faith or Fear in Child Training; Developing Self-Control; Teasing, Criticizing, Quarreling, Fighting; The Untruths That Children Tell; Discipline, Reward and Punishment; The Child and His Money; The Bedtime Hour; Sharing the Work of the Home; The Use of Leisure Time; The Children and the Movies; Sex Education in the Home; Religion and the Home; Building a Strong Foundation.

The title is in itself a challenge. In the preface Margaret Eggleston writes concerning it:

> We see men and women every day who are handicapped by fear—fear of ridicule, of failure, or of criticism; those who will not begin a task or accept a position for fear of difficulties in the way. Most of those fears can be traced back to childhood: to homes where the child was not challenged to undertake, and successfully complete, tasks that were increasingly harder; to homes where he was not shown how to change failure into success. . . .
>
> Food, clothing, health, discipline, school, church, friendship, recreation and endless other things must occupy a mother's mind continually. How can she keep courageous and efficient herself? How can she create faith, rather than fear, in the minds of the children, and still teach obedience, respect, loyalty and co-operation? These are vital questions for the thoughtful mother. . . .
>
> If we are to train up a generation of young people who will make better homes, better communities, and a better world, we must frankly face the failure of the average home to train children adequately for the tremendous tasks involved in daily living. . . .
>
> Fear has no place in such a program. It requires faith in the God who gave the child to the home; faith in the child one is trying to train; and faith in one's self that a way can be found to eliminate force and fear, and create faith, confidence and right desires.

Finding the Cause

In all situations with the child, try to go into the actual cause or motive back of the action, is the author's advice, amply illustrated by her interesting little "stories" of individual children in various situations.

Self-control is being taught when we let the year-old child, in his adventure of climbing a chair, fall down several times, instead of rushing to rescue him; when we give only a suggestion to John so that he can the better tackle that arithmetic problem himself, instead of doing the problem for him; when we give the child plenty of opportunity to make choices between what he thinks is right and wrong.

Children can be forced to do things while small, but soon the time comes when they are in the crowd and must choose to follow, to lead or to just hold their own. If they have definitely learned in the home that foolish, thoughtless, or stubborn choices bring unhappiness; if they have learned to weigh both sides before deciding to do a thing, it not only saves them from so many temptations and from much trouble, but it also gives them a better chance of leadership. Even on the playground, the self-controlled boy has the advantage.

A story is told of a family in which self-control was being taught, among other ways, by the bedtime arrangement. Each child had on his door a sheet of paper on which he marked the last thing each night the exact time that he turned out his light. The children were not reminded. They each had their own pretty clocks and the sheet in each case had the bedtime on it. The father on Friday nights collected the records, and on Saturday night any child who had lost time during the week had to make it up double time. As Saturday was an evening their father always shared with them, playing games, pulling candy, etc., the deprivation was most effective. Each child had been free all week to go to bed on time or not, without being forced or nagged, but on Saturday night there was no choosing.

Old-Fashioned Idea

Stubbornness, says this writer, is not being strong-willed, as is often thought, but is being weak. The stubborn child usually knows what is right but is too lacking in self-control to make himself do what he knows. If he is small he can be made to do it, but "the real victory must be one of self, not force," she reminds us. Again, what is the cause or motive? There are many different reasons and the stubbornness caused by one will not necessarily be eliminated by the same treatment as that caused by another.

The mother can help in the development of self-control in the following ways—and here we simply mention the main points given, without reproducing any of the excellent discussion of each which the book contains:

a. Set a desirable goal which the child will be eager to attain. Find his real desires, and then help him to attain them. Goals change with the days but they must be increasingly hard to gain.

b. Give the child, continually, freedom to exercise and cultivate his will to share, to help, to co-operate and to master self.

c. Show him patiently the difference between right and wrong, and, as he gains in experience, between the wise and the unwise.

d. Help him to have an understanding of his experiences, for right desires are cultivated and deepened by experience.

e. Take time to help the child to choose thoughtfully.

f. Help him to realize continually the happiness that right living brings. Happiness should be the conscious result of right living.

g. Keep a home atmosphere in which self-control on the part of those who are older is habitual.

The basis of real self-control is the desire to become stronger, wiser, more loving, and more helpful—the desire to be master, not slave.

We have hit the high points of only one subject under discussion, but it may suggest the sort of help given in the book on each subject considered. The chapters on teasing and quarreling, on untruths and on discipline, are to me the strongest and most penetrating. The book is dedicated to the Mothers' Club of Hyde Park, Mass., with whom Margaret Eggleston has worked.

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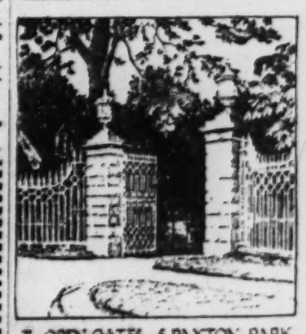

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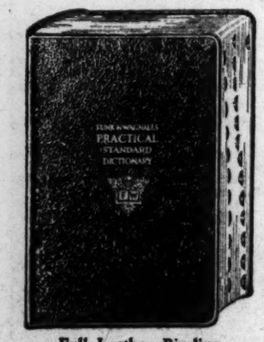

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Trading Largely Confined to Specialties

Commodity and Money Markets

Most Interest Still Centered In Specialties

Weakness Develops in Market During Last Hour on Profit-Taking

By Forrest Price

Stocks were a bit wabbly today. Specialties still held the center of the stage, particularly the preferreds.

After a rather brisk early market business on the New York Exchange slowed down somewhat.

Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

There were some wide variations in prices. While profit-taking was in evidence in certain issues which have had a good advance, some new highs were made by others.

Freeport Texas dropped 3 points at one time and then recovered most of its loss. Hahn preferred moved into new high ground by advancing more than 4 points. It has risen about 20 points in the last week.

Another fast mover was Hat Corporation preferred, which entered new high territory by rising 10 points. The common advanced fractionally, also to a new high. The preferred gained 20 points in a week.

Yellow Truck 6 per cent gained about 5 points. New York Steam got up 3. Maytag preferred rose more than 2. Mullins preferred was active, rising 5½ points.

There was some selling of Radio A and Radio B. The last named dropped about 3 points. Other losers included Warner Brothers preferred, Yale & Towne, Loew's, Air Reduction and Case.

Worthington Pump A rose more than a point and then dropped 2 below yesterday's closing. United States Smelting moved similarly.

There was increased selling in the early afternoon, and prices eased accordingly.

Interest slackened in the bond market. First grade corporate issues and United States Governments were irregular, and price changes unimportant. Some modest gains were made elsewhere in the list. Some of the foreign issues advanced.

A very large proportion of new bond offerings is that of municipalities. Towns and cities prefer to meet their maturing indebtedness in this way, rather than by increasing taxes.

Municipal authorities responsible for this sort of financing may be inspired in most instances by political influences. It is not popular to raise taxes, and so they take the easier way out—just do some refunding.

But it is an uneconomical way of doing business. The debts must be met some time. Refunding simply means heavier taxes later on.

And if towns and cities wish to keep their credit good they must courageously face the situation. Otherwise not only will municipal bonds depreciate in value but it will be difficult to float new issues to meet new needs, no matter how urgent they may be.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Rallying tendencies crept into the stock market today but, after a rather brisk first hour, trading enthusiasm cooled somewhat and the activity dwindled.

Although the news was fairly bright, from a market standpoint, much of it seemed to have been discounted, and various operators did not hesitate to take profits in some issues that have recently been running ahead of the list.

The usual number of new highs were recorded by scattered favorites, and a pickup in several of the rails was encouraging to proponents of the advance. Metal stocks, firm yesterday, were inclined to rest.

Some Good Gains

Share gainers of fractions to around 2 points at new 1934 peaks inclined Wilson & Co. A and preferred, International Business Machines and Briggs.

Advances of about a point were shown by Delaware & Hudson, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific.

Fractional improvement was registered by American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Colgate-Palmolive, Chrysler, American Can, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Caterpillar Tractor, U. S. Smelting and American Smelting.

An easier tone was displayed by United Aircraft, Sperry, Kennecott, Loew's and Western Union, and Radio preferred B dropped more than 2 points.

Bond Trading Light

The bond market was a small affair in the early trading today, with quotations little changed from the closing levels of yesterday. Corporate bonds were narrowly irregular, while U. S. Governments on an unusually small volume moved within an extreme range of ⅛ of a point.

Secondary rails were steadier, and some recovered a substantial part of the losses sustained in the late trading on Monday. Buyers paid fractionally higher prices for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 55, St. Paul 5s at 22⅞, Erie 5s at 71½, Missouri Pacific 5s, Series F, at 25½, and New York Central 5s.

Utility and industrial groups showed a few modest gains, but as in other departments trading was light. Consolidated Gas 5½s edged up a little to 106½, Duquesne Light 4½s to 108⅛ and Standard Oil of New York 4½s to 103⅜.

Some loans of American Telephone, Chesapeake & Ohio, Goodyear, North American Company, Pacific Gas & Electric, Postal Telegraph and Union Pacific were traded a shade lower.

Treasury 3¼s worked up 3-32ds of a point to 101.8. Home Loan issues were 1-32d to 2-32ds lower.

In the foreign section prices were generally steady. Improvement extending to a point occurred in the obligations of Poland, Germany, Japan and Austria. Italian 7s, which fell several points yesterday, were fairly steady around 92⅛.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec.11	Dec.10
11⅛	6	..	Adams Express	500	7½	7	7	7¼	
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	1400	32½	32	32	32⅜	
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	400	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝	
9⅝	4⅞	.80	Affiliated Prod	200	7½	7	7	7	
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	500	112	111	111	111	112¼
23½	16⅝	.60†	Alaska Juneau	2900	18¾	18½	18½	18½	
5¼	1½	..	Allegheny Corp	600	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	
14⅜	5	..	Allegheny pf ww	100	5½	5½	5½	..	
16½	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	400	135	133	133	135	
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	15½	14¾	14¾	15¼	
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	400	3½	3	3	..	
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	2900	48	47¾	47¾	48½	
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	1100	15½	14½	14⅝	15⅜	
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	400	48	47⅞	48	..	
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	800	7½	7½	7½	..	
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	90	55	54	54¼	54	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	24½	24½	24½	25	
117¾	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	117¼	117	117	116¾	
108¾	90¼	4†	Am Can	4300	108	106¾	106¾	107	
23¼	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	18	17½	17½	17½	
56⅛	32	..	Am Car & F pf	300	38¾	38	38	39	
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	500	9⅛	9	9	..	
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	2400	33	31¾	31¾	33	
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	300	2	1¾	1¾	2	
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	2600	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝	
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pok pf	200	13½	13½	13½	14	
26	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11	
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6¾	6¾	6⅝	..	
22⅝	10⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13½	13½	13½	..	
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	25	23	23	25	
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	600	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
11	4¾	..	Am International	800	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
..	1½	..	Am La France	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	
10	2¼	..	Am La Pr pf	50	4	4	4	..	
28¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	600	19¼	18	18	18⅞	
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	46¼	46⅜	46¼	46¾	
27⅝	18⅞	..	Am Metal	700	16	14⅞	14⅞	15⅜	
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	200	24⅜	24	24	..	
12¼	3½	..	Am Power & Lt	200	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅞	
28¾	10¼	1½	Am P&L 1st 6% pf	400	11	10½	10½	10⅝	
29⅞	11¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	13	12¾	12¾	13	
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	4800	15½	14¾	15	15⅞	
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	3900	21	19½	19½	20⅞	
65¼	36	4	Am Safety Razor	500	62½	62	62	61	
7¾	3¾	..	Am Seating	400	5⅝	5	5	5¼	
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	21	20½	20½	20½	
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6300	37⅞	35½	35⅞	37¼	
125	100	7	AM Smelt & R pf	600	122½	122⅜	122⅜	122	
104¼	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	104	104	104	104	
28½	10⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	17⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛	
92	59⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	10	90	90	90	90	
44½	37	2†	Am Stores	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	65⅛	64	64	66½	
129⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	500	127	126	127	..	
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	3400	110¾	109¼	109¼	109⅞	
28¾	14	..	Am Tp P pf (h)	30	13¼	13	13	13¾	
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2400	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	1400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛	
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	400	39½	38	38	39	
4¾	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛	
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3900	11⅝	11	11	11½	
17⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	200	17	17	17	17⅛	
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	300	18½	18	18	19	
39⅛	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	38½	38	38	38¾	
102½	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	500	102½	102⅛	102½	101⅞	
6¾	3⅛	..	Armour of Ill	5900	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	900	68¼	67	67	68	
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	200	6¼	6½	6½	6½	
18¼	7¼	.80	Asso Dry Goods	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	2300	56⅛	53½	53½	55⅝	
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	700	88⅞	87¼	88⅛	88⅛	
35	17½	..	Atl Coast Line	800	37	34¼	34¼	35⅝	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	4200	44½	43⅜	43½	44¼	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3900	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44⅞	
8	1⅜	..	Chi & Ill pf (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
5	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	2	
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	4½	4	4	4¼	
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1600	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	800	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	700	22½	21	21	21¾	
6¼	2	..	Chi Bk I & P (h)	500	2	2	2	2	
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	
9⅝	3	..	Chi RI&Pac 7% (h)	400	3½	3¼	3¼	..	
111	95⅛	7	Chi Yellow Cab	100	110	110	110	..	
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	70	35¾	35	35	..	
10	5⅛	..	Barnsdall A	1100	6¼	6	6¼	6¼	
19¾	10⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17½	17½	17½	..	
15¼	8⅝	.50b	Belding Hem	500	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12¼	
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1500	16⅞	15¾	15¾	16⅜	
19⅜	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1400	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½	
40	26	1½	Best & Co	500	37	36⅜	36⅝	..	
49½	24½	..	Bethlehem Steel	3300	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	31	
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	1800	66¾	65	65	66⅞	
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	800	74½	23½	24	..	
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	4000	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	
56¼	28	..	Blumenthal pf	70	30	28½	30	29½	
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	3500	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	59½	58¼	58¼	58¾	
92½	76	4†	Bon Ami A	30	92½	92¼	92¼	92¼	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1100	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24⅞	
29⅜	16⅛	1†	Borg Warner	2500	28⅞	27⅜	27⅜	28⅞	
19½	5¾	..	Boston & Maine	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..	
3	⅞	..	Botany A pf (h)	500	1½	1½	1½	1½	
26½	12	1†	Briggs & Strat	500	23½	22	23¼	..	
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T N	2400	41½	40⅜	40⅜	41⅜	
97	82¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	94	93	93	93¾	
80½	50	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	51½	50¾	50¾	..	
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	600	56⅜	56½	56½	..	
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	900	6	5⅝	5⅝	..	
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	900	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	8¼	
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	70	61	60	60	62	
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1600	5⅜	5	5	5¼	
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	190	32	29½	29½	31	
5⅝	2	..	Budd Wheel	600	3⅛	3	3	3¼	
15⅞	5⅞	..	Bullard	1400	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	12⅝	
3½	1	..	Burns Bros B	50	1½	1½	1½	..	
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	300	10⅛	9¼	9⅜	10⅛	
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	1400	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
6	2¾	h	Bush Term deb	200	5½	..	..	..	
15¾	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20	12½	12½	12½	12½	
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
4¾	1⅜	..	Butterick	900	1¾	1½	1½	1¾	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1800	19⅜	18	18	19¼	
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	47	47	47	..	
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	800	38	37½	37½	38	
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	900	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	1100	3⅛	3	3	3	
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	9	8½	8½	..	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	800	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3400	12	11¾	11⅞	12	
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	300	37½	37	37	..	
11⅛	5⅜	..	Cauital Amdin	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	
86⅜	36	..	Case Threshing	3400	54¾	50½	51½	54¼	
89⅛	56⅞	4†	Case Thresh pf	100	89	88	88	89½	
35¼	23	1†	Caterpillar Trac	2700	35	33½	33½	34⅜	
44⅞	17½	..	Celanese Corp	4400	30⅜	29½	29¾	30⅛	
5⅞	1⅛	..	Celotex Co(h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	
22⅞	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	440	18	16½	16½	17¾	
32⅛	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	2600	24½	24	24½	23⅞	
95	53	..	Central RR ng NJ	100	59	59	59	..	
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	400	11½	11¼	11¼	11	
102	82	7	Century Rib pf	30	101	101	101	100¾	
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	9800	42⅝	41	41¼	42⅛	
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾	
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	29	29	29	30½	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	4200	44½	43⅜	43½	44¼	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3900	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44⅞	
8	1⅜	..	Chi & Ill pf (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
5	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	2	
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	4½	4	4	4¼	
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1600	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	800	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	700	22½	21	21	21¾	
6¼	2	..	Chi Bk I & P (h)	500	2	2	2	2	
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	
9⅝	3	..	Chi RI&Pac 7% (h)	400	3½	3¼	3¼	..	
111	95⅛	7	Chi Yellow Cab	100	110	110	110	..	
6½	2¼	..	Chickasha Cot O	800	28⅞	27½	27½	..	
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	700	6⅞	6½	6½	6¾	
60¾	29¼	1†	Chrysler	11800	40	37¾	38⅛	39⅝	
24¾	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	21⅝	21½	21½	21½	
90½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	70	90	89½	89½	90	
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	2600	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	200	⅝	½	½	⅝	
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A	400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4	
45	24⅞	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27	
18½	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	3400	17¾	16⅜	17¼	17⅛	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	700	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛	
8¾	3½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	
32	10½	..	Colo F&I pf (h	60	22	22	22	21⅞	
33¾	13	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	15	15	15	16	
30	11	..	Colo & So 2pf	30	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	
19¼	6¾	..	Columbia Gas	3100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..	
18¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½	
41⅜	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	900	39½	38	38	39¼	
77¼	58	3.40†	Columbian Carb	800	74½	72	72¾	73	
39½	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	3600	38½	36⅜	36¾	38¾	
52¼	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	52	52	52	..	
110	91¼	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	70	109	108⅜	109	..	
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	29½	29½	29½	..	
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	130	30⅛	30	30	..	
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	2900	58⅜	56¼	56¼	58¼	
36½	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4400	22¼	21	21	22	
3¾	1	..	Comwith & So	5600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
52¾	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	300	32½	31¼	31¼	32½	
35⅞	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	1900	34	33	33	34	
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	1400	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¼	
47⅜	21¼	2	Consol Gas	6800	23½	22⅝	22⅝	23¼	
95	80	5	Consol Gas pf	400	84⅝	84	84	83⅞	
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	3400	2¾	1⅞	2⅜	1¾	
14⅛	7½	.42b	Consol Oil	4100	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	3½	3	3	..	
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	600	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13¾	6½	..	Container A	700	10¼	10	10	10¼	
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	2400	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞	
2⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	..	
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	46½	46½	46½	45	
64½	56⅜	2.40	Cont Can	3900	61¾	60⅜	60⅜	61¼	
36¼	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1700	35⅞	35¼	35¼	35⅜	
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	600	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
22⅜	15⅞	.50b	Cont Oil	2600	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	10	46	46	46	..	
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1100	66¾	65	65	65¾	
150	135	7	Corn Prod pf	300	149¾	149½	149¾	149	
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	900	6¼	6	6	6½	
38	28	2	Cream of Wheat	1800	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	35¼	
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	600	14¼	12⅞	12⅞	13¼	
36¼	18¾	.1g	Crown Cork & S	500	25	24½	25	..	
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	2300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	900	23	22¾	23¾	23¼	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	5⅜	5	5	5¼	
71	44	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	56½	56½	56½	..	
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	5¼	5	5	5½	
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	70	43½	41	41	44	
53⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	47½	46½	46½	45¾	
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	1200	21⅞	20½	20½	22	
95⅜	43½	6	Curtis Pub pf	400	94¾	94	94	93¾	
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	11100	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	
13¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4300	10⅛	9	9	10⅛	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	18¼	18¼	18½	17½	
34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	3500	25¼	23	23	24¾	
18¾	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	800	18½	17¾	17¾	18½	
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	2600	44⅝	42	42	45	
33¾	14	..	Wel Lack & W	2200	19¾	18⅜	18⅜	19½	
13¼	4½	..	Denver R G pf	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
63½	43	4	Detroit Edison	100	70	70	70	70½	
56½	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	400	53½	52¼	52¼	52	
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	200	26	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	1400	37¾	37	37	37⅝	
23	11½	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	12	11½	11½	12¼	
28½	14½	..	Douglas A	8100	24	22½	22⅝	24½	
20	8¼	1½m	Dresser A	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..	
103¾	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	1800	98½	95⅝	95⅝	98¼	
127½	115	6	du Pont deb	300	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	..	
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104½	
			—E—						
12⅜	4⅞	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7	
116½	79	4†	Eastman Kodak	1700	113¼	111½	111½	112¼	
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	500	18⅜	17¾	17¾	18	
19¼	6	..	Ettingon Schtld	300	6	7⅝	7⅝	8	
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6300	27⅜	26½	26½	27¼	
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	108	108	108	108	
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	400	4¼	4¾	4¾	5	
9¼	4¼	.19b	Elec & Mus Ind	500	7½	7	7	6⅝	
7⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	3	3	3	3	
19¾	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	7⅜	7½	7½	..	
21	6⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼	
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	900	47½	47	47	47	
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	300	53⅞	53½	53⅞	..	
23½	10¼	..	Engineers P S 5pf	500	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15½	
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	200	18	18	18	..	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	16	16	16	..	
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	500	5	5	5	5	
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	1000	13⅞	13	13	13⅜	
28½	14⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝

Commerce and Finance

Financial, Industrial and Investment News of the World

Business and Industry

Exchange Head Defends Right Of Free Choice

Whitney Says Capitalism Synonymous With Economic Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 — Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, forcefully championed the cause of "economic freedom" in a speech here last night at the dinner of the Chicago Association of Stock Exchange Firms. Specifically, he defended capitalism—"the system of free choice"—and the securities markets, an integral part of the system.

Mr. Whitney declared it was the "duty of every intelligent citizen to maintain these markets inviolable against the mischievous proposals of misguided visionaries." In so doing, he added, "it is the conservative and not radical who best assures a higher standard of material welfare for all our people."

The stock exchange head defined capitalism as a system which "stresses the freedom of the individual to exercise his unfettered judgment in taking initiative, assuming risks and adapting himself to changing circumstances." He traced the progress that this country has made in the last century under this system, concluding that "critics, who propose to scrap the system under which it has been achieved, and the security exchanges which are a part of that system, are afflicted with faulty vision or wilfully refuse to consider the candid record of history."

He emphasized that the transformation that has taken place in our civilization in this 100-year period was due to the freedom of the worker to change his job if that was to his advantage, to the "rapid accumulation of capital which that freedom has fostered, and to the free use of that capital which the security exchanges make possible."

Right to Change Mind

"These factors, labor, management and capital, are exposed at all times to a common danger—that of injurious restraint," Mr. Whitney stated. "The state influenced, unduly perhaps, by the eloquence of visionary advisors may in the future overstep the bounds of prudent regulation. Today voices have been raised suggesting shackles — upon capital in particular.

"It has been asserted that the security exchanges are superfluous, that industry can find capital and capital in turn can find investment opportunities without the intercession of the exchanges. We admit that in a strict and narrow sense this is true. It is as true as the proposition that agriculture can survive without organized commodity markets, that industry may operate without advertising, telephone communication and rapid transportation, that labor may live without the aid of employment agencies, newspaper advertisements and organization. However, to the extent that these privileges of progress are withdrawn, society will inevitably retreat, and its progress be retarded."

Mr. Whitney stressed that a security exchange permits the owner of capital absolute freedom in changing his commitment. "I maintain here not the infallibility of his judgment, but his right to exercise it with the same freedom as the worker in the disposition of his services and the farmer in the direction of his endeavors," he declared.

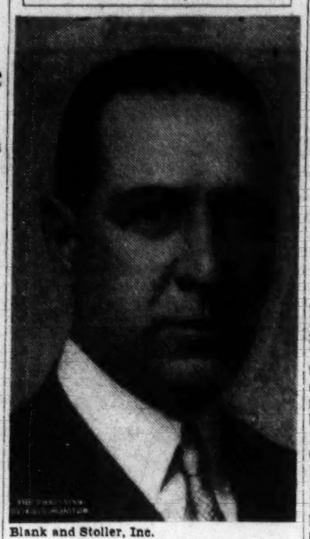
Security Markets Beneficial

"The security markets of the country are a screen upon which millions of owners of capital record their changing judgments on capital opportunities," he continued. "Their technical effectiveness permits these changes to be realized with a minimum of friction. The judgments so recorded point to opportunities where new capital may profitably be employed.

"The presence of an open market, with assured opportunity to sell securities if the owner, for any reason at all, wishes to do so, is a powerful factor in inducing original investment. The security market guarantees for the owner of funds the right to change his mind. It is just as important and, socially, just as beneficial as the corresponding right of the farmer to alter his rotation or the working man to change his job.

"The system of free choice under which this nation achieved its amazing material progress has, on any fair, broad test, justified itself. The security markets have played a vital part in achieving that success. To realize the further promise of our system, security markets are indispensable."

Defends Capitalism



Blank and Stoller, Inc.

Richard Whitney
President of the New York Stock Exchange

Want Billion-Dollar Central Discount Real Estate Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 11—A central bank of discount, backed by federal guarantee or fund to the extent of $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, "where any man can take his mortgage and get it discounted for a loan," is urged upon the Government by the New Jersey Association of Real Estate Boards.

Unanimous vote to that effect followed a speech at the eighteenth annual convention by Walter S. Schmidt, of Cincinnati, president-elect of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, Saturday. Mr. Schmidt was an adviser in framing the credit financing provisions of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Home Loan Bank, but declared those were "only steps in the right direction."

Securities Data To Be Open to Public

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Public inspection of corporate information must be permitted by stock exchanges if this information is filed with them and with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the temporary or permament registration of securities on the exchanges, the commission has just ruled.

The information covered includes not only that in the registration statements, but periodic financial reports and data concerning holdings of directors and officers of the companies of the security registered and of any person who is directly or indirectly the beneficial owner of more than 10 per cent of the security.

The only exemption is in the case of information such as trade secrets, to the disclosure of which companies or persons may raise objection, under a rule known as UB 2.

Mexican Commerce Aided By Low Price of Peso

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The low price of the Mexican peso, maintained despite American dollar depreciation, is seen here as being greatly responsible for the opening of new world markets for Mexican products.

Whereas exports from this country to the United States fell from 65 per cent of the total exports in 1932 to 47 per cent during 1933, exports to European countries have increased during the same period. Figures cited show an increase in exports to Germany of from 6.5 per cent of the total in 1932 to 7.4 per cent during 1933; exports to England increased from 3.9 per cent of the total in 1932 to 21.9 per cent in 1933; to France from 1.8 per cent in 1932 to 4.3 per cent in 1933; Belgium from .9 per cent to 2.9 per cent; Spain from .9 in 1932 to 1.7 per cent in 1933.

No. Carolina to Pay Off $6,773,437 Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 11—The State of North Carolina will, on Jan. 1, owe $6,773,437, which it will pay in cash. Of this total, $3,558,000 will go for bond curtailment, while $3,215,437 will cover the interest on certain bonds. The State has borrowed no new money during the administration of Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, which began on Jan. 15, 1933.

North Carolina's chief sources of revenue are franchise and sales taxes. The amount received for beer licenses has been comparatively negligible.

Britain Considers Further War Debt Talk as 'Useless'

Apathy in U. S. Marks Publication of Recent Change of Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The semiannual war debt flurry, which opened today with the publication of British, American, and Finnish notes, reveals that on Nov. 22 the United States asked Great Britain to reopen discussions of the indebtedness, but that the British Government replied that such talks would be "unwise" and "useless."

Apart from the diplomatic interchanges, and little Finland's regular payment in full, nothing is likely to happen on pay day this year, Dec. 15. All the other creditors are expected to follow Great Britain's example and refrain not only from paying the debt, but from discussing any possible smaller payment. The United States, having no means of collecting the debt, can do nothing about it. Even tenseness of feeling, and the bitterness which was predicted would follow repudiation and default, seem to be largely absent from the situation this year. The American public and press seem to take the disregard of the debt with total apathy.

The American Invitation

But a pleasant glow runs through the Government, and through public opinion, at Finland's prompt announcement that "the amounts due will be paid on the said date in cash." Finland, however, has only to remit $228,538, which is very different in its repercussions on trade and the stability of currencies from the $117,670,765,05 which Great Britain owes on Dec. 15, or the $85,670,765.05 due from last June 15, the $110,170,865.05 due from Dec. 15, 1933, and the $65,949,481.58 due from June 15, 1933.

Notes published here today coincide with the statement made this afternoon in the House of Commons by Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. As of Nov. 22, William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, wrote the British to transmit a statement of the amounts due — a statement closely resembling the bill which any householder would receive on the first of the month, except its figures are larger.

But Mr. Phillips added these suggestive words: "I wish to take this occasion to assure you that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress."

The British Reply

This was more than a broad hint, it was an open invitation, to present some workable war-debts plan. Such invitations are rarely turned down in diplomacy. But Mr. Neville Chamberlain had no difficulty in rejecting the suggestion. He answered, in a note dated yesterday:

"His Majesty's Government welcome the assurance that the United States Government are fully disposed to discuss any proposals that may be put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness and that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to their eventual submission to Congress.

"In June last His Majesty's Government explained the circumstances which had forced them to decide to suspend payments under the funding and moratorium agreements pending the final revision of the war debt settlement. In that note it was stated that recent events had shown that discussions with a view to a final revision of the settlement could not at that time usefully be renewed.

"His Majesty's Government have again most carefully reviewed the position, but they regret that they have reached the conclusion that the considerations which governed their decision six months ago apply with equal force today. Accordingly they feel that it would be useless and therefore unwise to initiate negotiations at present, but they will continue to watch for any effective opportunity of taking steps in that direction."

To Ask New York State To Amend Stock Transfer Law

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—In the hope of bringing about the return to New York State of a considerable volume of financial business that is now transacted in New Jersey and in other states, the Merchants' Association has today asked Governor Lehman to ask an amendment at the next session of the Legislature to the stock transfer law, particularly with a view of better graduation of the tax and the reduction of the tax on the transfers of low-cost shares.

The present tax on shares of low value amounts to as much as 3 or 4 cents per share, and may, in some instances, amount to a large percentage of the value of that share itself.

Radio Corp. of America Plans Recapitalization

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America confirmed reports that the board of directors is considering a readjustment of the company's capital structure.

Gen. J. G. Harbord, chairman, and David Sarnoff, president, asserted in a statement that a committee of directors recently began an active study of recapitalization and expected to present a plan in the near future, the proposal also to be submitted to stockholders.

Steel Activity Considerably Profitable Operating Rate

Production Now About 32 P. C. Capacity Againsa Necessary Percentage of Between 45 to 50 P. C. —Recent Surveys on Potential Capacity

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Steel production, which is now running at close to 32 per cent of capacity, must operate at between 45 to 50 per cent of capacity, or produce annually about 34,000,000 gross tons of steel ingots, to earn money on its investment. At present, the capitalization for the industry amounts to $5,000,000,000.

Every Monday all but a fraction of the steel mills in this country estimate their possible schedule of operations for the week and wire these reports to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The institute then arrives at a percentage figure for the industry as a whole. That figure, usually described as the operating rate of capacity for the week beginning Monday, is naturally a very important index to the business and financial world and never fails to evoke speculation and comment.

Two Recent Surveys

The rate of capacity for the industry is based on the potential output of steel mills throughout the land, which is estimated at 68,478,813 tons of steel ingots. This figure includes some obsolesence, as certain steel plants could only be used in time of emergency. Furthermore, steel mills never run at full capacity, as they have to have "spares."

Not since 1930 have operations been running at the average rate of between 45 to 50 per cent, where it could earn a return on capital. The highest productoion of steel was in 1929, when 56,000,000 tons were produced, which was around 87 per cent of capacity. In that year the volume of business totaled $3,267,000,000, a little less than the record year of 1926. In 1933 sales of the industry was down to $1,160,000,000.

Steel production for the first six-months of this year averaged around 47 per cent of capacity and the corporation, in consequence, made money. Output even attained the peak of 56 per cent last May, but then dropped off precipitously.

For sometime back steel only has been subject to the studies of actual output and capacity. Now there is an increasing interest in the general capacity to produce, and two recent studies have attracted much attention, those of the Brookings Institution and the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity. The former takes into account seasonal variations, etc., but the latter is predicated on what production could be expected if the existing plant equipment were operated full time, with time off only for repairs and other imponderables.

Huge Potential Loss

On this premise, the latter survey shows that the American people since 1929 have deprived themselves of goods and services to the amount of $287,000,000,000 as, according to the proposed national budget, there could have been produced $692,000,000,000 in goods and services, instead of the $405,000,000,000 actually produced and consumed.

It states that "had goods and services been produced and consumed in this period in accordance with capacity to produce, destitution and fear of destitution would have been abolished."

The study further shows that the income in goods and services obtainable with existing equipment would be equivalent roughly to $4000 to $5000 (1929) per family per year. It adds that this income of about $437 a family (4.1 individuals, statistically), should be thought of only as the "basic standard, the equivalent merely of the necessary nonscarce physical goods and the elementary services required for a decent living standard."

News Notes—Italy

Italy's Foreign Trade—The trade deficit at the end of September, 1934, stood at 1,830,800,000 lire, as compared with 1,066,900,000 at the corresponding date in 1933, it has just been announced here. Exports of textile fibers and fabrics have been among the greatest sufferers from the trade depression, and at the end of August Italy's usual credit balance on this account had been transformed into a deficit of 124,000,000 lire, the only credit item on the budget being that for the trade in food products, which at the end of August showed a surplus in Italy's favor of 376,200,000 lire, as compared with one of 543,800,000 at the corresponding date in 1933.

* * *

Textile Exports—Rayon exports continue to increase, standing for the first eight months of the year at 18,176 metric tons, compared with 10,961 a year ago. Exports of woolen fabrics are somewhat higher than in 1933, 4405 metric tons, compared with 3718. There has been a heavy fall for raw silk (1081 metric tons, compared with 2663) and for cotton fabrics (14,355 metric tons, compared with 20,351).

* * *

Agricultural Mortgage Debt Conversion—The logical sequence of the conversion of the funded debt from a 5 per cent to a 3½ per cent basis has been the conversion of the agricultural mortgage debt just carried out with marked success by a banking consortium headed by the Bank of Italy. Of the 4,300,000,000 lire represented by outstanding land-mortgage bonds bearing interest at a rate higher than 4 per cent, now the maximum charged, only 63,222,160 lire have been presented for repayment by 1627 bearers, the percentage of repayment to outstanding value being below 2 per cent.

* * *

Loan Conversion—Systematically pursuing its deflationist policy, the Italian Government has now authorized the conversion to a 4½ per cent basis of all provincial and municipal loans issued at higher interest rates, the bond bearers being offered the alternative of repurchase at par. The operation was facilitated by the fact that the chief creditor is the "Cassa Depositi e Prestiti," which holds 3,157,800,000 lire worth of bonds affected by the conversion. Other major creditors are the National Insurance Institute (668,000,000 lire), the Credit Consortium for Public Works with loans still outstanding for a nominal 400,000,000 lire, and the Credito Italiano, which holds another 553,000,000 lire worth of municipal bonds. The rates of interest at which all these debentures were issued varied from 5 to 6½ per cent. The conversion will therefore bring real relief to local finance. The reduction of interest costs on the bonds held by the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti alone means a saving of some 40,000,000 lire per annum.

* * *

Italy's Wheat Crop—The yield of the 1934 wheat crop is officially returned at 6,332,770 metric tons, showing an average yield of 1.23 tons per hectare, as compared with 8,109,950 metric tons and an average of 1.6 tons per hectare obtained in 1933. The decline is solely due to persistently unfavorable weather conditions prevailing throughout the crop year. In the autumn sowing season the rainfall was 49 per cent heavier than the five-year average for this period of the year, and 63 per cent above normal; and adverse weather injured the growth and harvesting of the crop. Under these circumstances, a yield of 6,300,000 tons, obtained on a rather smaller area than that sown in 1932-33, is regarded as satisfactory. At the same time, the measures taken to regulate the flow of wheat to the market have succeeded in eliminating wide price fluctuations, and the busiest season is now that furthest removed from the date of the harvest. The price trend for cereals is now definitely moving toward the ratio of 3 present-day lire to 1 prewar lira, thus falling into line with the general commodity price movement.

* * *

The Industrial Situation—The index number of production for August (100=August, 1928) stood at 86.59, showing an increase of 5.36 per cent, as compared to August, 1933, and of 25.75 per cent and 4.05 per cent, respectively, when compared to the corresponding dates in 1932 and 1933. As compared to August, 1933, there has been a 43.15 per cent increase in activity in the building trades, 17.82 per cent in the paper industry, 6.03 per cent in the metal and engineering trades, 1.05 per cent in the production of power, offset by a 10.33 per cent decline in the textile industries. In the first eight months of 1934 the rayon factories had a record output of 30,730 metric tons, the highest yet obtained for that period in any year; the monthly gain in production, as compared to the corresponding months of 1933, has risen steadily from 13 per cent in January to 34 per cent in July.

* * *

Electric Power Production—The output of electric power has also increased from 7,224,100,000 kwh. in the first eight months of 1933 to 7,941,200,000 in the current year. The increase is recorded for all sections of the country and is especially significant in the case of the south and the islands. The potential of the hydroelectric power stations has risen, and the capital investment in the industry now stands at 10,506,700 lire.

* * *

Output of Steel—Steel production in September stood at 151,275 metric tons, a figure notably higher than that recorded in the corresponding month for the last four years, and 48 per cent higher than the output of August, 1931, when production fell to the lowest level touched during the depression.

* * *

Unemployment—At the end of September the number of unemployed stood at 387,345 as compared with 907,463 at the corresponding date a year ago. This figure is inclusive of agricultural unemployment, which accounts for 140,000 of the total.

Heads of Leading Firms Optimistic On 1935 Business

Survey Reveals Opinion Is General That Better Times Are Ahead

Returns from questionnaires sent to the presidents of 1650 corporations, whose securities are listed, are announced by the United Business Service, Boston. The 10 questions asked, and the replies to them, are as follows:

1. Do you expect an increase in total business next year?

Eighty-seven per cent of the presidents answered "yes"—13 per cent answered "no." Of those who estimated the amount of the increase, half of the presidents forecast a rise of 15 per cent or more. A third of the group anticipated 10 per cent improvement.

Expect Price Rise

2. Do you look for a rise in commodity prices?

Just 90 per cent of the replies were "yes" to this question. Only a moderate advance is anticipated, however, 84 per cent estimating that increase will be 15 per cent or less.

3. Will consumer lines or heavy industries fare better?

Eighty-seven per cent stated that consumer industries would do best.

4. Do you believe that your industry will employ more workers next year?

Sixty-four per cent answered "yes"—37 per cent said "no." Opinion was definitely toward greater employment in the electrical equipment, building, food, automobile, auto accessories, aviation, office equipment, fuel, motion picture, and chemical industries, and retail trade. No increases in employment next year are expected in metal, paper, textile, steel, leather, and financial lines.

5. Do you think that operating costs will average higher in 1935 than in 1934?

"Yes" is the answer given by 82 per cent of the replies.

See Better Rail Outlook

6. Do you look for constructive action on the railroad problem in 1935?

The vote on this question is "yes": 69 per cent—"no": 31 per cent.

7. Do you anticipate generally higher net earnings next year?

62 per cent answered "yes" to this question. A large number of these, however, added that only moderate gains are expected.

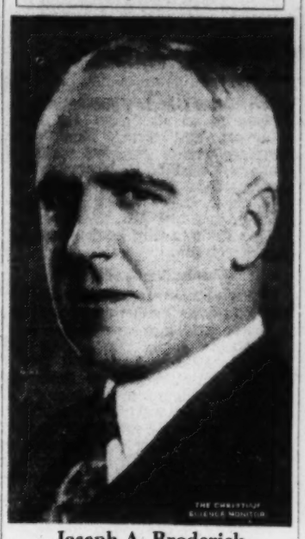
8. Do you expect more friendly labor relations in your industry?

Opinion is quite evenly divided on this question. Forty-six per cent answered "yes" and 54 per cent answered "no." Optimism on labor relations is pronounced in the automobile, office equipment, and food industries, whereas little or no improvement is anticipated by most companies in textile, electrical equipment, and building lines.

9. Do you look for bank credit expansion in 1933?

Three-fourths of the replies to this question are in the affirmative. The majority also believe that there will be considerable new financing next year.

To Quit Post



Joseph A. Broderick
New York State Superintendent of Banks and Former Chief Examiner for the Federal Reserve Board

Broderick to Quit As Superintendent Of N. Y. State Banks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Joseph A. Broderick, state superintendent of banks throughout the storm-shaken period of financial stress, will quit his post on Dec. 31, it became known here today.

Mr. Broderick has tendered his resignation to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, effective at the close of the year, having decided not to accept reappointment to the post he has occupied since April, 1929.

Mr. Broderick could not be reached for comment, but reports were to the effect that he was slated either for a big executive position in a private financial organization, or with the Federal Administration.

Indications that Mr. Broderick's ability was highly regarded by President Roosevelt were recalled by many observers, giving weight to rumors that he was to be called to Washington. Reports that he would be made Comptroller of the Currency or would be appointed to a position with the Federal Reserve or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have been circulated here on several previous occasions.

Mr. Broderick was chief examiner for the Federal Reserve Board from 1914 to 1919, when he became secretary of the board. His term as superintendent of banks has been crowded with difficult and pressing financial problems, in the handling of which his judgment has frequently been commended in high banking circles.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. Sales Advance 18.3 P. C.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reports an increase of 18.3 per cent in sales so far this year as compared with the corresponding months for 1933. Consolidated sales to date are given as $277,429,502; last year's up to the eleventh period were $234,420,457.

Primary Cotton Cloth Business Is Satisfactory

Weak Spots Eliminated and Buyers Who Hesitated Are Paying Higher Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 11—Business in the primary cotton cloth market is again rated by the majority of merchants as very satisfactory. Weak spots appear to be eliminated.

Buyers who have hesitated were compelled to pay advances for most of their goods.

Broad Buying Movement

Merchants were gratified to see the buying movement broaden out to include nearly all constructions. Buyers made strenuous efforts last week to buy forward delivery goods at the price of quick deliveries. Mills declined these offers, and many refused to consider any sales for 1935 deliveries. Others took orders for January and February at advanved prices. Late last week these advanced prices ruled for even December deliveries.

The buying movement extended last week throughout the sheeting division as jobbers bought freely of a wide range of construction. Business has been dormant in this section for a long time and large surplus stocks forced prices below replacement costs.

Jobbers were able to buy not only quick goods but also 1935 deliveries at the ruling prices, but later mills declined 1935 deliveries except at higher prices. Prices in this section are still below replacement costs.

The week's business was generally estimated to equal at least 125 per cent of production, and some selling houses claimed it to equal twice the production of their clients. The majority of mills have sold all of their surplus stock and practically all of their anticipated December production.

To Close in Holiday Season

Many large mills are announcing their intention to close during the Christmas and New Year holidays, and it is expected that practically all producers of print cloths and sheetings will follow this plan. This seems to be about as near as the mills can get to an agreement for a general voluntary curtailment.

Print cloths were established firmly on a basis of 9c for December and 9⅛c for future delivery of 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s and 8⅝-⅝ for the 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s. Broadcloths under heavy sales were lifted to 7¼c for 80x60s and 8¾c for 100x60s. Sheetings by large trading were established firmly at the ruling prices except the 36-inch 4.70-yard 48x52s, the 36-inch 5.50-yard 48x40s, and the 40-inch 2.85-yard 48x48s, all of which advanced ⅛c and closed at the higher price.

Combed broadcloths were the leading feature of the fine goods section. Traders were surprised to find the scarcity of the goods available at the previous low price. These were quickly absorbed.

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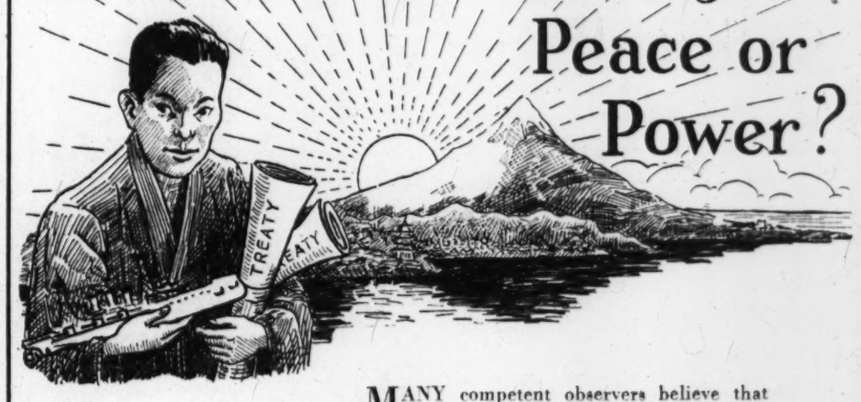
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 8
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Jan. 10

Is the Far East Bidding for Peace or Power?



MANY competent observers believe that Japan's policies of territorial expansion and naval strength are as great a menace to world peace today as was the Balkan situation before the World War. Others feel that Japan does not want war, but simply security and an opportunity to trade peacefully throughout the world.

What are the facts behind these statements? Only someone who has had opportunity to study the situation can know.

For some months now THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S Executive Editor, Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, has been in Japan, China, and Manchukuo, studying this situation as it affects United States relations with Japan, and also the factors which might lead to a break in friendly relations with other nations, thus threatening world peace. Mr. Drummond is returning with first-hand, authentic information to be given Monitor readers in a series of nine articles beginning December 17, entitled

"Can Peace Come to the Pacific?"

All who watch and ponder the causes which lead to peace and war will welcome these articles from the pen of one who, by reason of his connection with the world's international daily newspaper, is in a position to discern the meanings of these "shadows on the wall."

Just use the coupon below to secure the answer to "Can Peace Come to the Pacific?" The series is included in a special two weeks' offer of the Monitor for only 35c.

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BA-12

Big League Baseball Meetings Will Be Called to Order Today

National and American Officials Ready to Iron Out Several Difficulties at Annual Gatherings—Various Trades Rumored in Hotel Lobbies

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Baseball's managers and club owners gathered in New York's hotel lobbies yesterday, and officially inaugurated the annual major league meetings in strictly normal fashion—doing absolutely nothing.

The formal conclaves will not start until today when the National League magnates gather at the Waldorf-Astoria and the American League owners sit in judgment on the year at the Commodore. They will do the same Wednesday. Then they will meet together at the Roosevelt Thursday. And when it's all over, they will solemnly announce how many dozen balls were used in the 1934 campaign, the attendance figures, and things such as those, while the major news develops on the tile floors of the lobbies.

Must Rule On Fuchs

Actually there is little of momentous interest facing the magnates, and little that is controversial ever is aired for the public anyway. The National League's chief problem is to handle with delicacy and tact the effort of Judge Emil E. Fuchs, chief stockholder in the Boston Braves, to use his ball park evenings this summer for dog racing.

Not only the National League, but almost all organized baseball, is opposed to the union of these two sports, and the solution seems to be for Fuchs to rent Fenway Park, home of the American League Boston Red Sox, for the Braves' home games, and lease Braves Field to a separate corporation for the puppy gallopers.

The National League, too, will install Ford C. Frick, former newspaper man, as president, succeeding John A. Heydler, discuss synthetic double-headers, radio broadcasting of games, and similar subjects pored over often in the past.

The American League, with President William Harridge in the chair, will go deeply into the subject of allowing post-season barnstorming tours and bonus clauses in player contracts.

The future of Babe Ruth, barnstorming in the Orient, is certain to come up unofficially, if not officially, and the league must decide which city will stage 1935's all-star game, with Cleveland the probable choice.

Interleague Games

The advisability of interleague games during spring training is an annual topic, and the subject of synthetic double-headers likewise interests the American League moguls. About 19 of these were manufactured in the circuit last summer.

Both retiring President Heydler and the American League head, Harridge, will hear their annual reports today, taking up several hours, and in the meantime the managers will gather in corners, extolling the virtures of stars they would like to swap to other managers for other stars.

Contrary to previous belief, managers confided as they met in the opening lobby skirmishes that major trades probably would be scarce. The big shifts of the Cardinals, Pirates, and Cubs, at the minor league meetings in Louisville, and the constant maneuverings since the World Series ended have pretty well settled the trading field. Managers haven't many offers to hear here that haven't already been heard and either taken or rejected.

What everyone wants was easy to determine, but only one trade was reported unofficially as already made. That would send Johnny Salveson, young Giants right-hander, to Pittsburgh in exchange for Leon Chagnon. Bill Terry, New York manager who is reported ready to tear apart the 1933 world champions, arrives today. He will hear lots of talk about Carl Hubbell, his great pitcher, and Mel Ott, his top outfielder, the two men he has said he wouldn't trade.

Cronin in Spotlight

The most interesting lobby section was held down by Joe Cronin, crack shortstop and manager of the Red Sox bought from Washington for $200,000 and Lyn Lary, and Eddie Collins, Boston's general manager and purchasing agent for Tom Yawkey, millionaire owner who already has spent close to $2,000,000 on the Sox. Boston is expected to send cash and young players to the St. Louis Browns for Oscar Melillo, second baseman, and possibly First Baseman Jack Burns. If that falls through it will try to deal with Washington for Buddy Myer and Joe Kuhel, who play the same positions. Rogers Hornsby is ready to trade any of the Browns if he can get young players.

The Braves may send Hal Lee, a right-hand-hitting outfielder, to Pittsburgh for Babe Herman, but would prefer to include Lee, Pitcher Fred Frankhouse, and Catcher Al Spohrer in a deal involving Lloyd Waner and others. The Pirates turned down these players for Waner and Freddy Lindstrom, who went to the Cubs.

Lobby gossip said Lou Wentz, Oklahoma millionaire, definitely would not buy the St. Louis Cardinals, priced officially at $1,000,000.

Mickey Cochrane wants an outfielder and an infielder, but says he may have to stand pat on the Detroit American League champions. Cleveland has no chance of getting Charlie Gehringer away from him and so wants Buddy Myer from Washington to play second base. The Cardinals are interested in making a deal involving Pitcher Pat Malone.

Music

Cushman—Mertis

Last night in Jordan Hall, Miss Elizabeth Cushman, soprano, and Mr. Rafael Mertis, pianist, gave a joint recital before a small but friendly audience. Miss Cushman presented four groups of songs, the first of which included a pair of airs from Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," an air from Gluck's "La Semiramide" and one from "Der Streit zwischen Phoebus und Pan" by Bach. A first performance of "Die Nacht" by Mr. Mertis was included in group two, which also included songs by Strauss, Erich Wolff and Max Reger. A pair of songs by Debussy and one each by Fauré and Chausson comprised group three and the final group listed the names of Gretchaninoff, Borodin and MacFayden and a Swedish folk-song in arrangement by Burleigh. Mr. Mertis contributed the Sonata in B minor by Liszt for his solo offering, and did some very excellent work as accompanist, playing the entire program without notes.

On the occasion of Miss Cushman's professional debut three years ago, she gave promise of becoming a singer who would make a definite place for herself. Unfortunately, she seems not to have advanced as rapidly as one might have expected. The Mozart airs and the one by Gluck were beautifully enunciated but not especially distinguished in performance. With the Bach Miss Cushman had better success. Of the second group, her audience demanded a repetition of the song by Mr. Mertis, and again in this group Miss Cushman disclosed unusually fine diction, in German. Of the French songs she made considerable, especially of "Les Berceaux" by Fauré.

Of the final group one remembers pleasantly "The Stars" by Gretchaninoff and "A Dissonance" by Borodin, each of which revealed, for the first time during the evening, a definite step forward in interpretative power.

G. M. S.

Where to Dine

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Amusements

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Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
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Directed by Marc Connelly
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Eves. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20.

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"DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
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Theaters

"Rain From Heaven"

Mr. S. N. Behrman has gone Shavian. From the smart, disillusioned comedy of "Meteor" and "Biography" he has turned to the conversational drama of ideas. "Rain From Heaven," which had its first performance at the Plymouth Theater in Boston on the evening of Dec. 10, under the auspices of the Theater Guild, shows him still smart and still disillusioned, but rather befogged with topical problems. There are plenty of sparkling lines in his new play, but they are interspersed with long discourses on such matters as capitalism, liberalism, fascism, communism, democracy, humanity and Life.

Presumably the title of the play has some reference to the quality of mercy, but neither mercy, it seems, nor pity, nor goodness is quite enough to meet the needs of the characters. There are ten of these characters, by the way, and at least 30 per cent of them are entirely dispensable; they must have been put in to relieve actors' unemployment. In addition to the comedy and the intellectual conversation, there were also a bit of melodrama and a touch of farce. So taking one consideration with another, it is not surprising that the action was often static, and that the ultimate significance of the piece eluded the observer.

Lady Violet Wyngate, who has a habit of filling her house with raffish people such as refugees and Rhodes scholars, is in and out of love with an American antarctic explorer whose exploits have been financed by his brother, who is plotting an Anglo-American Fascist Youth movement. But Vi falls in love instead with an exiled German music critic, a likable fellow who finally departs on some vague mission connected with saving humanity, leaving her to console herself with her liberal views; for the explorer is such a baby that she really couldn't turn back to him. At least, the ending is anti-romantic.

Yet the play is much more entertaining than such a summary indicates. There are enough clever lines to keep the audience in good humor during the dry stretches. Miss Jane Cowl as Lady Vi is her usual charming self, at her best in the comedic moments. Mr. John Halliday, recaptured from Hollywood, does a great deal for the unrooted critic. Mr. Thurston Hall is a delightfully stupid capitalist and Miss Lily Cahill is definitive as a well-placed alley cat. Mr. Ben Smith struggles hopelessly with the impossible part of the explorer.

L. A. S.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

Eliot O'Hara's annual display may be seen at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Enthusiasts for this water colorist will be pleased with this new crop of pictures. It includes some vast panoramic views, and still-life portraits.

Mr. O'Hara's pictures progress toward clarity, vigor, sharpness. They grow closer to the definitive rendering of posters, which by their very nature must be simplified, wanting in subtle gradations. Mr. O'Hara indulges in a marked outline, which may seem to some tastes crude, to others energetic. He stresses the pattern, relaxes in topographical considerations, sharpens the colors. Mr. O'Hara seems to be veering toward a mild modernism which encourages hardness of pattern and a piercing quality in color.

At the same gallery there is a group of aquarelles by Francis Crowninshield. Compared with Mr. O'Hara this painter seems relaxed, devoted to the brush for the fun it gives him. He has no technical ax to grind, puts colors and washes on in accordance with the exigencies of the subject and the caprice of the moment. With color primed up, Mr. Crowninshield's water colors would be more attractive still.

Artists of Jamaica Plain

At the Greenough House, antique homestead in Elliot Square, Jamaica Plain, there was placed on view for a few days work by artists of Jamaica Plain. For a regional display this show was exceptional, boasting of some half dozen painters of note and talent.

The pictures were hung throughout the house, amidst early furnishings. Among the exhibits were works by Philip Hicks, Mrs. Robert Stone, Alphonse Shelton, Frank Rines, a stained glass window by Mrs. Dows Dunham and some sculptures by Mrs. Bela Pratt. Drawings by Mrs. Esther Andros and Howard S. Andros filled a small room. They are beautifully wrought, with technical skill and sensibility. Mr. Andros' portrayals of old homesteads in New England are truly creditable. Not often in the handling of these subjects do craftsmen gain the effect of appropriate simplicity, of age and dignity inherent in the old houses.

D. A.

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

U. S. Lacrosse Players to Visit England in 1935

Members of First Team to Invade Britain Offered to Defray Expenses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Lacrosse plans of far-reaching importance to the game were formulated this week when the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association held its annual meeting at the Hotel Paramount, with 20 members represented, as well as Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, the original sponsor of the game in the United States.

Looking forward to participation in demonstration games to be staged in connection with the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936, a prosopal to send a picked team to England next summer was favorably acted on, with members of the first team to invade England, in 1884, not only urging the trip but offering to defray expenses. W. A. Davis was their spokesman, while Cyrus C. Miller, another veteran of the Crescent Athletic Club invasion in 1897, also was advocating the plan.

Miller Moore, University of Pennsylvania, was re-elected president, as well as Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers, first vice-president; Roy N. Flippen, United States Naval Academy, second vice-president, and E. S Barber, Harvard, secretary-treasurer; E. V. Truitt, University of Maryland; B. L. Johnson, Dartmouth, and N. C. Barnard, Swarthmore, were placed on the executive committee.

The widespread nature of the sport was shown by the attendance of representatives of 21 colleges from the entire East. The northern group was represented by Cornell, Hobart, Union and Syracuse, New England by Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while the metropolitan section had United States Military Academy, College of the City of New York, Rutgers, Stevens and Princeton. Pennsylvania State College, Swarthmore, University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins and St. Johns College, Annapolis, and the Naval Academy composed the southern group.

Texas Elects Smartt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 11—Joseph B. Smartt '36, guard, was elected captain of the University of Texas football team for 1935 by his teammates on this year's eleven at a banquet here recently. Smartt succeeds Co-Captains Bohn E. Hilliard '35, halfback, and Charles S. Coates '35, center. Smartt's home is in Austin. At the banquet, 23 awards were given to members of the team that finished in second place in the 1934 Southwest Conference football race.

Oxford Silver Sculls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—J. M. McC. Fisher of Magdalen College defeated another Old Etonian, R. Hope, New College, in the final race for the Oxford Silver Sculls here recently. Fisher won by three seconds in 8m. 4.2s and his victory reversed the result of last year's final.

Blocking Trophy to Smith

CLINTON, S. C., Dec. 11 (AP)—For the second straight year George Smith, 180-pound V. P. I. fullback, will receive the William P. Jacobs Trophy, awarded annually to the Southern Conference football player selected as the outstanding blocker.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Amateur Athletics in Good Hands

ONE has but to study the doings of the delegates at the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Miami, Fla., the latter part of last week to realize that Uncle Sam's amateur athletic affairs are in good hands. There is no question but what there is still much chance for improvement in more than one phase of this great field of sport and no one probably realizes it more than those who are officiating in the organization; but much has been done to raise the standard of amateurism and real sportsmanship during the past few years and there is every reason to predict that much more will be accomplished in the future. To Avery Brundage should go much credit for the many good things accomplished the past six years during which time he served as president. A former star college athlete himself he did much to smooth over the differences which have existed between college and club athletic authorities. That the association appreciated his fine work is clearly evidenced by their having given him a longer term than that enjoyed by any of his predecessors. In selecting Jeremiah T. Mahoney, a former jurist, as his successor, the delegates have picked a man who will undoubtedly carry on the fine work done by his predecessor.

The Olympic Games and Noncitizen Championship Rule

In voting not to reopen the question of whether the United States should compete in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin, the delegates certainly acted wisely. Having been promised by the German authorities that there will be no racial discrimination, there is really no reason why the United States should change its decision to compete, at least not until they have some definite evidence that Germany's promise will not be lived up to. Another fine move was the turning down of the proposed rule barring noncitizen athletes from winning American national championship titles. These titles will hereafter, as in the past, be open to the athletes of the world, and if Uncle Sam's best cannot take his titles, then they will be held by men and women from other nations, which, we believe, is as it should be. In barring noncitizens from membership on any teams seeking national titles in hockey, basketball or waterpolo, the Union also acted wisely. The hockey situation has been one of the most difficult that the A. A. U. has yet been called upon to handle, and, while there is still much to do if Uncle Sam is to have real amateur hockey, we believe that progress is being made every year, and that the above rule was one of the necessary steps toward cleaning up the situation.

A Runner or a Swimmer

It is interesting to note that the winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Medal for 1934 will be either a swimmer or a runner. That became definitely settled when it was announced that the field had been reduced to seven stars, four of whom are runners and the other three swimmers. It is also interesting to note that two of the swimmers are women, so that this may be the first year that a member of the gentler sex has been honored. While there has been nothing in the rules which would prevent an athlete winning the medal more than once, it is quite evident that the A. A. U. authorities are against such a condition as the name of Glenn V. Cunningham, holder of the world record for the mile and winner of the Sullivan Medal last year, has been eliminated. William R. Bonthron, the former Princeton track captain and holder of the 1500-meter world record, who finished second to Cunningham by one vote in the Sullivan competition of 1933, is one of the seven left this year. While it is a big surprise not to see the name of W. Lawson Little Jr., United States and British amateur golf champion, in the final list, there is no question but what any one of the remaining seven is worthy of holding the trophy.

Those Playoffs Again

More evidence of the lack of value in playoffs, except from a financial point of view, is to be found in the winning of the National Professional Football League championship title by the New York Giants. During the regular season the Chicago Bears won 13 straight games, while the New York Giants won 8 and lost 5. But when, as winners of the Eastern Division, the Giants met the Bears, as winners of the Western Division, in the playoff, the Giants became the league champions.

Ens Signed by Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 11 (AP)—The veteran Jewel Ens of St. Louis, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates from 1929 to 1931, yesterday signed a Buco contract to coach and act as a chief-of-staff to Manager Pie Traynor in the 1935 campaign. Ens started his major league career in 1922 as a Pirate infielder. Then he became a coach and assistant to McKechnie while McKechnie was manager. He stayed under Donie Bush, who succeeded McKechnie. At the close of the 1929 season Ens replaced Bush as the team's manager. Traynor and his ex-boss left last night for New York to attend the annual big league meetings.

Espinosa Leads Field of 300

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Jumping out in front with 74-72—146, Abe G. Espinosa, former midwestern open champion from Chicago, yesterday conquered a stiff chilly wind to lead half of the field of 300 golfers at the 36-hole mark in the $12,500 Miami Biltmore open golf tournament here. The remainder of the entries play their second 18-hole round today, with the finals set for Thursday.

Coaches' Cup to Dugbee

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11 (AP)—Henry G. Dugbee Jr. '36 of New York last night was awarded the Coaches' Cup, emblematic of the single sculls championship of Princeton University. The award was made at the fifth annual rowing banquet held at the Nassau Inn. At the same time Henry B. Roberts '36 of Philadelphia was awarded the trophy for being "that member of the varsity crew who demonstrates the greatest interest in fall rowing," and Alden P. Johnson of Worcester, Mass., was named the best sophomore sculler. John Schultz, veteran rigger of Princeton crews, was presented with an automobile by members of the varsity, freshman and lightweight squads in appreciation for his services.

Kimbel Wins Squash Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—William A. Kimbel, former Columbia football star, is the third metropolitan veteran squash racquets champion. He won the title yesterday from his clubmate of the Racquet and Tennis Club, J. Henry Harper Jr., at Heights Casino. Kimbel had more power than Harper, though he lacked the finesse of the latter. He tired, however, as the match proceeded and dropped the third game and had to come from behind to win the fourth and the match, 15—9, 15—9, 13—15, 15—13.

S. L. Harriers Elect Densham

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—South London Harriers, the premier combined track and cross-country running club in Britain, have elected J. B. Densham as their new president in succession to A. S. Turk, the British Olympic team manager of 1932. Densham was in the United Kingdom's team at the Olympic Games in 1908. The 400-meter hurdles was his event.

Lott and Stoefen Start Jan. 10

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, United States doubles champions, will make their first appearance as professionals on Jan. 10 in Philadelphia's Convention Hall. Their opponents will be William T. Tilden 2d and Ellsworth Vines. In singles matches on the same program, Tilden will meet Lott, while Vines and Stoefen will oppose each other.

Pros Announce Five Changes In Football Rules

Efforts Made to Speed Up The Professional Game at Annual Meeting

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Five rules changes designed to speed up the game were adopted yesterday by the club owners of the National Football League, gathered here in annual meeting. The five changes are:

1. Assess all penalties from spot where ball was put in play, not where foul was committed.

2. A ball thrown forward beyond the line of scrimmage to be downed at the spot where it was thrown forward. This further encourages lateral passing. Under the old rule where an attempted lateral was ruled to be a forward beyond the line of scrimmage the ball went back to the point where the play started.

3—The ball is a free ball on all fumbles except where the ball was kicked or thrown.

4—On a fourth-down pass or the second pass into the end zone the ball shall be returned to the point where it was put in play, except when inside the 20-yard line.

5—Following an out-of-bounds the ball shall be brought in 15 yards from the sideline, instead of 10.

George Halas, coach and part owner of the Chicago Bears, and Bert Bell, of the Philadelphia Eagles, were appointed a committee to codify the professional rules, which now differ considerably from those approved by the National Football committee, the college governing body.

In addition to the rule changes the league also adopted a waiver rule, which makes it necessary for a team after playing six league games to obtain waivers from all other clubs before selling or trading a player.

Those attending the meeting were: Daniel Topping, Brooklyn; George Marshall, Boston; Arthur Rooney, Pittsburgh; William Aiff, Detroit; George and Frank Halas, Chicago Bears; Tim and John Mara, New York Giants; Bert Bell and Lud Wray, Philadelphia. The Green Bay Packers, Chicago Cardinals and St. Louis Gunners were represented only by proxies.

Montreal Scorers Climbing in Race

MONTREAL, Dec. 11 (AP)—The six-game winning streak of the Montreal Maroons is slowly cutting into the monopoly the Toronto Maple Leafs hold in scoring honors in the National Hockey League.

Ending last week, Harvey (Busher) Jackson and Charlie Conacher of the Leafs still topped the individual scorers, Jackson with 14 points and Conacher only a point behind.

Johnny Sorrell of Detroit remained in third place with 11 points, but Earl Robinson of the Maroons had cut into a tie for fourth place with 10 points. The leading scorers:

Player and team	G	A	P
H. Jackson, Toronto	10	4	14
C. Conacher, Toronto	6	7	13
Sorrell, Detroit	4	7	11
Robinson, Montreal Maroons	7	3	10
Goodfellow, Detroit	5	5	10
Weiland, Detroit	3	7	10
T. Cook, Chicago	4	5	9
Aurie, Detroit	2	7	9
R. J. Smith, Montreal Maroons	1	8	9
Schriner, Americans	4	4	8
Lewis, Detroit	3	5	8

Charlotte Sold to Red Sox

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 11 (AP)—Judge Frank S. Hill signed an order in superior court here yesterday for sale of the Charlotte club of the Piedmont League to the Boston Red Sox for $3500. The sale was made by Dan W. Hill, president of the Piedmont League and co-receiver with Ed Hecht of Charlotte, as a result of negotiations with Eddie Collins of the Red Sox. Transfer of the franchise is contingent upon a lease on the Charlotte ball park, which probably will be completed today.

Northwestern Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Albert E. Lind '36 of Wilmette and Walter G. Cruice '36 of Milwaukee, recently were elected co-captains of Northwestern University's 1935 varsity football team at a meeting of the lettermen. Lind plays center, while Cruice fills a halfback position on the eleven.

Sporting Around the Hub

OFFICIAL entry blanks are out today for the forty-sixth annual indoor invitation track meet of the Boston Athletic Association, which will be held in the Boston Garden, Feb. 9, 1935, at 7:45 p. m. An excellent program has been arranged. It includes eight special individual events, all from scratch. In addition there will be the usual number of team races with Harvard, Yale, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Andover, Exeter, Boston A. A., New York A. C., Millrose A. A. and Newark A. C. among the organizations expected to be represented in these races. There will also be a two-mile varsity and a one-mile freshman intercollegiate race. Both of these events are open to all colleges. The individual events will be the 50-yard dash for the Maj. F. H. Briggs Trophy; the 45-yard high hurdles, the 600-yard run, the 1000-yard run, the Hunter Mile, the two-mile run for the G. B. Williams Trophy, the running high jump and the pole vault. Entries must be filed by Jan. 26, 1935, with William F. Garcelon, chairman of the athletic committee of the Boston A. A.

The United States Volley Ball Association has appointed Robert E. Laveaga of the Boston Y. M. C. A. as a member of the executive committee of that organization, according to a statement issued by its president, Dr. George J. Fisher of New York. Laveaga is the only New England member of the executive committee. He is the author of a book on volleyball and is one of the representatives of the American Physical Education Association in the United States Volley Ball Association. Before coming to Boston he was coach of volleyball and a physical director at the Hyde Park Branch of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. He is a graduate of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. College.

It is almost a case of Bruins vs. Bruins when Americans meet the locals at the Boston Garden tonight. Seven members of the visitors once wore Boston uniforms. Allegiance naturally transfers when a Bruin departs to serve another team and tonight these seven former Bruins will seek to defeat their former team mates.

Tonight's game is important if the locals are to keep at the top of the American division standing of the National Hockey League. In a tie with Chicago at present, and the Hawks playing also tonight, victory will come in handy. Detroit is playing at Chicago and the Red Wings are right in the running, too.

Local hockey fans will get another peek at Max Kaminsky, new center between Marty Barry and Dit Clapper. In the third period of the game against Canadiens this combination looked good. Babe Siebert and Eddie Shore will be the starting defense in front of Thompson. Americans may or may not start the former all-Boston line of Dede Klein, Red Conn and Eddie Burke. Besides these three, there are Bob Gracie, Alex Smith, Harry Oliver and Art Chapman, former Bruins.

Ever since the old Pittsburgh days Roy Worters, American goalie, has proved a spectacular barrier to Bruin attackers. Evidently Worters is on his game as usual, for most games lost by the team this season were from lack of scoring power and not defensive weakness. Red Dutton and Al Murray are the other American defensemen, while the veterans, Rabbit McVeigh and Normie Himes, will lead a group of attackers, including Lorne Carr and Dave Schriner, recruits. Bill Brydge probably will team with Alex Smith when Dutton and Murray need sparing.

The Boston Trojans last night won their third successive home game in the American Professional Basketball League race when they nosed out the Jersey City Reds, 38 to 34, at the Boston Arena. Davey Banks, Trojan right guard, sored 14 of Boston's points. The next highest scorer for the home team was Nat Hickey with 11 points. Hickey scored the basket that clinched the game less than a minute before the final whistle.

Barbara Goss of Melrose has been appointed chairman of the recently organized finance committee of the Boston Field Hockey Association. Other members of the committee are Doris Armstrong, Elenor Eaton, Marjorie Morse, and Helen Libby. The group is scheduled to hold its first meeting at the Y. W. C. A. tonight.

The Harvard varsity hockey team will play its opening game of the season at the Boston Arena tonight against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the main game of a double-header which will have the Harvard freshmen playing Framingham High School in the other game. The freshman game will start at 8 p. m. and the teams will play their first period, following which the varsity game will start at 8:30. At the conclusion of the three varsity periods the high school team and the freshmen will play their final two periods.

Cambridge Beats Oxford at Rugby

By the Associated Press

Twickenham, Eng., Dec. 11

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY today defeated Oxford 29-4 in the 59th annual intervarsity Rugby match. Cambridge led 6-4 at halftime.

The Light Blue's victory broke a string of 11 straight for Oxford and brought the series standing closer together, the series now standing, Oxford won 27, Cambridge 22, 10 drawn.

A crowd of 45,000 watched Cambridge completely befuddle the Oxford defense in the second half, scoring 23 points while holding the Dark Blue to none.

Athletic Training School Will Open At Miami in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—More than 500 student baseball enthusiasts from every section of the country are expected to attend the Miami baseball and athletic training school, which will open Feb. 18 to April 1 at Miami, Fla., according to a report made public this week by Max Carey, former manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who is director of the new institution.

Other members of the faculty include Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia Athletics; Leslie Mann, manager of the Boston Braves farm club at Harrisburg; Paul Waner, Pittsburgh Pirates and National League batting champion; Jo-Jo White and Schoolboy Rowe of the American League champion Detroit Tigers; Hank Gowdy, Boston Braves; Doc Ferguson, formerly of the New York Giants, and Tiny Parker, International League umpire.

The city of Miami will provide the school with three baseball diamonds, including the one at the municipal park; with lecture rooms, and will aid in housing the students.

The purpose of the school is to recruit, train and educate ambitious young ball players and to help secure from them trials in organized baseball. Golf, tennis, swimming and sailboating will also be taught.

Seventeen professional clubs train in south Florida during the spring, making it possible for the boys to be seen by scouts, club managers and owners.

Peru Enters Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Peru will make its first appearance in the Olympic Games here in 1936 on the occasion of the eleventh festival in the modern series inaugurated 38 years ago by Baron Pierré de Coubertin of France. From Senor Edwardo Dibos Dammert and Senor Oscar Torres, president and secretary, respectively, of the Peruvian Olympic Committee, it is learned that sport has made great strides in Peru since the "boom" in games-playing started after the war. Directly the Peruvian Olympic Committee was formed, eight national sports-governing bodies sought affiliation, and efforts are now being bent toward sending the best Peruvian athletic talent to Berlin. Next year, something in the nature of an Olympic dress rehearsal will be held at Lima. Continental countries, and the new stadium will be used after the Olympic Games as a national center for the game.

Asa Long Nears His Goal

DETROIT, Dec. 11 (AP)—Asa A. Long of Toledo neared his goal—the world's checker championship—last night when he won one game and drew in three others in his contest with Newell W. Banks of Detroit, match champion of the United States since 1910. The score now stands 6 to 3 and 23 draws in favor of Long. Edwin F. Hunt of Nashville, Tenn., winner of the recent American tournament at Jamestown, N. Y., indicated last night he would like to meet Long if the latter succeeds in winning his 40-game contest with Banks.

Backfield Star Chosen

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Nat Machlowitz '36, versatile backfield star of the 1934 New York University football team, has been elected captain of the gridiron Violets for next season. Machlowitz was the team's leading scorer, with 36 points, and played in every backfield position during the season.

Co-Captains at Georgetown

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—For the first time in its history, Georgetown University will have co-captains of its football team next fall. Lettermen have elected Joe Meglin, fullback, and Walter Herron, halfback, as leaders for 1935.

N. Y.-Ontario Results

FORT ERIE, Ont., Dec. 11 (AP)—Canadian teams emerged victorious in New York-Ontario Amateur Hockey League games here last night. Fort Erie defeated Niagara Falls, N. Y., 2-1, and Ridgeway defeated Buffalo Nationals, 4-3.

German-Dutch Team Wins

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11 (AP)—The revamped German-Dutch team, Fielding, Vopel and Van Kempen, edged out a victory in Minneapolis' six-day bike race, finishing ahead of the Canadian trio, Peden, Audy and Lepage, by four points. The teams were tied on mileage and laps.

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Date Advanced For Opening Of Gridiron Work

Western Conference Football Practice Can Start Sept. 10 Next Fall

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—Several matters of importance to Big Ten college athletics were disposed of at the annual meetings of the Western Conference held at the Hotel Sherman the past week end. One of them involved the University of Minnesota football prospects of 1935 as it was decided by the faculty committee of the Conference that, under the rules of that organization, five of the members of the 1934 championship team would be ineligible to play for the Gophers next year. The players involved are Stanley C. Kostka, fullback; William Bevan, guard; Arthur Clarkson, halfback; E. George Svendsen, center, and Vernon M. Oech, guard.

These men are barred because under the Western Conference code, players are limited to three years of athletic competition. If any player attends a college outside the conference which engages other teams in freshman athletics, that year shall be counted as one of the three years of competition permitted in the Big Ten.

Four of the players involved competed at the University of Oregon, while the fifth, Oech, played two years at Montana State, one with the freshman team and one with the varsity. Kostka and Clarkson did likewise at Oregon, while Svendsen and Bevan each played freshman football with Oregon and then spent the following two years on the Minnesota varsity.

The faculty group made another important decision in moving up the opening of fall football practice from Sept. 15 to Sept. 10. This plan, first proposed last year, was acted upon on the plea of those Conference colleges which open their schedules earlier than others and therefore have less time to practice.

A proposal to increase the Conference basketball schedule from 12 games to 14 was considered, but no action was taken on it.

The annual outdoor track and field meet was awarded to the University of Michigan. For eight years the Big Ten's meets have been held at Northwestern until the event had practically become an Evanston fixture. Next year's meet will be held at Ann Arbor, May 24 and 25. Chicago will be the scene of the indoor event on March 9.

The golf coaches submitted a plan to the directors whereby five players might be used in determining the team championship, the low four scores to be counted; but it was turned down. The National Intercollegiate Golf Association now allows six players in its tourney.

The association voted the golf and lawn tennis championship tournaments to Northwestern, the former to be held May 20 and 21 and the latter May 23 to 25. Illinois will stage the swimming meet March 16, and the wrestling meet will be held March 8 and 9, with either Chicago or Iowa acting as sponsors.

Baseball Meetings on Page 12.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Give them and our CAFE a trial
All kinds of Parties catered for

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DECORATION
Call in
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Foremost in Fashion
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All Sizes—All Qualities
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ESTABLISHED 1825
The New Gift Salon will solve your difficulty
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Limited
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Extensive Galleries
Displaying Everything in
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Specialists in
Freshly Made Chocolates, Fudges, Toffees, etc.
Presentation boxes and goods by weight promptly dispatched.

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Nationally Advertised Foods at
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Exclusive Greeting Cards and Calendars. Original Novelties and Gifts for All.

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for
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(Lower Ground Floor)
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Pure materials. Made entirely by us in our new workshops.
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Double Sprung, All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
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Every make of car supplied. Repairs a speciality.
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Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Correctly cut clothes
combined with superior workmanship
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Packed Ready for Posting
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New-laid eggs from our own farm.
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IS
BROADBENTS
An immense choice for All tastes and purses.

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Fruiterer and Greengrocer
MARKET HALL, SOUTHPORT
Telephone 3789
Telephone 4308 Established 1823
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Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants. Christmas selection of Stilton Cheese, York Hams, Crystallised Fruits, Assortment of Choicest Biscuits.

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Phone 22767
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Jeweller and Silversmith
9, NEW BRIDGE STREET
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Shop Early for First Selection

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Gowns. Sportswear.
Specializing in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

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If ever you are in doubt about a gift for any occasion, you could not do better than come to Allans. You are bound to find something suitable for any type of Present, and a Gift from Allans always pleases.
ALLANS of Blackett Street
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Purveyor of best English Meat (only). Home Fed Turkeys, Chickens and Ducks. NEW LAID EGGS.

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SPECIALISTS IN LADIES'
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Good Selection in All Departments.

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"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms
There Are:
"SEVENS," "TEN-FOURS"
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and
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Tel. 2890
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BROWN, MUFFS'
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Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children
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QUALITY—FRESHNESS—PURITY
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ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
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A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR
OF QUALITY
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas etc., etc.
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(Opp. Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 DOORS from REGENT CINEMA)
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BRADFORD LTD.
Royal Chambers, Upper Piccadilly
Gowns, Coats, Tailor-Mades
Sports Wear, Millinery
High-Class Furriers
Popular Prices, Good Fitting
Half-day closing Saturday. Car Park near.
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COAL MERCHANTS
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The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

FRANK W. ROBINSON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
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For everything in
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YORKSHIRE

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COSTUMIER and FURRIER
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
RAINCOATS
and WATERPROOFS
Arthur Gledhill
2 Crown Street, Halifax Phone 3854

LISTER HORSFALL
LIMITED
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
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Agents for: Queen Anne Pearls
and the world-famed "OMEGA" Watches

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Groceries and Provisions
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GLASS AND CHINA MERCHANTS
Sole agents for "STUART'S" Finest English Crystal, Worcester, Crown Derby, Coalport, Wedgwood, and all the leading manufacturers.
Tel. 3288 5 Russell Street / 12 Arcade HALIFAX

FOR
ROLLS ROYCE, ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY, ALVIS, CHRYSLER, M.-G., SINGER AND VAUXHALL CARS.
SEE
WOODALL NICHOLSON Ltd.
HORTON STREET, HALIFAX
'Phone 4321-2

CHRISTMAS, 1934
W. GRIME & SON
10 SILVER STREET, HX.
Have a choice selection of Ladies' Bags, Purses, Pochettes, Crystal Ware, etc., etc., suitable for Gifts and Prizes.
Also Trunks, Cases and all travel requisites.
'PHONE: 2996

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Good selection of union and all-wool shirtings in stock. Shirts made on the premises. The Northgate Home-made Shirt Shop. Blue Jackets, Overalls, etc., etc.
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(Opposite bottom of Broad Street)

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HESSELDEN & BINNS
13 SOUTHGATE, HALIFAX
Also
Needlework Specialists

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G. MACKAY & SONS Ltd.
Automobile Engineers
Distributors of
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Any Make of Car Supplied
Garage Open All Night
West Park Phone 5041-2

Freshly Made from the Finest Ingredients
Dowling's Chocolates
Are Confections of Merit and Refinement
31, MONTPELLIER PARADE TEL. 3337
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General Provision Stores
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Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390
Station Square

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For Newest Fabrics and Carpets
Also for
Reliable Linen Goods

ESTABLISHED 1883
WALKERS FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
32 PARLIAMENT STREET
TELEPHONE 4229 HARROGATE

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HUDDERSFIELD

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60 DRYCLOUGH RD MILNSBRIDGE 412
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

To Make a Point Clear
James Armitage & Sons
Limited
DRAPERS
have carried on business in Huddersfield for over seventy years (mainly in John William St.). About three years ago the business was removed to the present premises in Buxton Road, a step over which they had no control. The same courteous service and the same consistent quality are still available and the constant increase in the number of our satisfied customers is sufficient proof that our policy is justified and appreciated.
An Invitation to Inspect Our Stocks Is Extended
17-21 BUXTON ROAD

The SLIPPER SHOP
Shaw & Hallas Ltd
HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR BY
JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD
Appropriate Gifts for Expressing Warm Thoughts.

CHRISTMAS Crackers
H. Robinson & Son
CLOTH HALL STREET
Choice Biscuits. Jellies. Crystallised Fruits. Dates. Figs. Nuts. Chocolate Toffee.

TINNED and DRY GOODS
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
LODGE'S
TOP MARKET HALL and SHAMBLES LANE

YORKSHIRE

HUDDERSFIELD (Continued)

RINGS of Distinction and Value
Jewellers KERSHAWS *Jewellers*
One, Ramsden St., Huddersfield Tele. 1788
Quality Goods Only

TAILOR
Fred A. Rushworth
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Exclusive Materials. Moderate Charges
13, Lord Street Phone 2162

MAUD SANDERSON
Specialist in
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
Out-sizes always in stock.
KING'S HEAD ARCADE
CLOTH HALL STREET

HULL

Dunlop
SHOWERPROOF
TWEED COATS
Obtainable from 5 Gns.
S. C. BASTOW LTD.
8 Silver St. and 92/94 Jameson St.

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
Marshalls Ltd.
The Fashion Centre of Yorkshire
Bond Street and Park Row, Leeds
and Branches at Scarborough, Harrogate, Sheffield, York

Tel. 23743
36 and 38
New Briggate,
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre
Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd. for Coals
10 cwts. Selected House Coal 19/9
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts 19/3
10 cwts. Best House 18/6
10 cwts. Best Nuts 17/6
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts 15/0
10 cwts. Cobbles 14/6
Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
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FLORIST AND FRUITERER
11 ALBION STREET
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Floral Decorations and Wedding Bouquets a Speciality.

Ladies' Hairdressing West Park Headingley
Evelyn English
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A Photograph of Yourself is a treasured gift to one's Personal Friends.
We supply good portraits at a very moderate price. Special line whole plate portrait in oxidized silver frame complete 10/6. Size 14x10".
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Tel. 23047 46 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Christmas Orders now taken for every kind of Cakes, Toffees, Chocolates and Biscuits. Catering a Speciality. Highest Honours for pure food.
YOUR BAKER
W. Tarbotton
THE HOUSE OF DODDS
The Parade, Headingley Tel. 53280
and Town Street, Armley Tel. 38487

Groocock & Son
31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
Tel. 51341

SCARBOROUGH

For over 100 years we have been dealers in fine shoes
We give special attention to FITTING
W. COATES
21 NEWBOROUGH Tel. 942
(Next door to Boots Cash Chemists)

SHEFFIELD

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Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

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HOUSE and CHURCH DECORATORS
FURNISHERS and GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Sheffield
334-336 Abbeydale Rd. and 11 Arthur Rd
Early Closing Day Established 1892
Saturday, 1:00 p. m Telephone 50082

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Choose them at . . .
John Walsh Ltd
HIGH STREET, SHEFFIELD

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Johnson & Appleyards Ltd.
Do the Best Work at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
All Kinds of Repairs. Re-Upholstering. Re-making Carpets, Bedding, Loose Covers. *Estimate Free*
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Stewart & Stewart
(Sheffield) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR, GOWNS and MILLINERY
48-52 Pinstone St. Telephone 21537

John Gregory & Son
(John A. Gregory)
Accounts for Taxation, Estate Management, Insurance—All Classes
Agents for Leeds Permanent Building Soc.
Enquiries: 24 Norfolk Row. Phone 20823

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

Shaws
THE CONFECTIONERS
of
HUNTER'S BAR
TEL. 62669
announce that they have acquired the old established business of
TAYLORS
of
373 Ecclesall Road Tel. 61029
484 Fulwood Road Tel. 31524
11 Hereford Street Tel. 21416
We shall endeavour to give all customers, old and new, that quality and service associated with our name.
CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS
MINCE PIES, PORK PIES
CRACKERS and NOVELTIES
at all branches

Everything for Men's Wear Will Be Found
AT
Cockaynes
Who Have the Latest Styles in
SUITS TIES
OVERCOATS GLOVES
SHOES SHIRTS, etc.

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

CHILPRUFE
for CHILDREN
The Nottingham House
Mrs. E. Smith
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters, School Outfits for Girls. 631 ECCLESALL ROAD

STAUBER'S CAFE
GEORGE ST.
Luncheons, Teas, Suppers
Fresh Home-made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST. SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23494 23495 23125

W. H. Fisher
BENTS GREEN
Ladies' Hosiery Bear Brand
CHILPRUFE *for Children*

103,5,7 WEST ST.
SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS
(Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN, STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES, OILS & ACCESSORIES

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MANICURE, ETC.
Marian Cooper
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
PINSTONE STREET Tel. 25826

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING
AND
DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

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TEL. NO. 2165
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
3 DAYS' SERVICE
Coats and Costumes 2/9. Dresses 3/- Cleaning
Wakefield Sanitary Laundry Ltd
GRANTLEY STREET, WAKEFIELD
Managing Director, E. PICK

Coal 22/6 27/- 28/6
Per Ton Delivered
J. L. WALKER PHONE 2856
53 WESTGATE END

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
CHALLENGER
HOT WATER SUPPLY PLUMBING
YORK 3934 St. Michael's Chambers
SPURRIERGATE

Scotland

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Shop at COOPERS
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
Also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 537 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road

Turkeys for Christmas
We are now taking weekly delivery of Turkeys, plump and in prime condition.
A treat for evening parties. Every kind of GAME on hand, from the best moors and coverts in the country.
WILLIAM ORR Ltd.
Butchers, Poulterers, Game Dealers
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12 QUEENSFERRY STREET
Large Variety of APPLES
PEARS, GRAPES, *etc.*
FANCY BASKETS OF FRUIT
from 2/6 upwards.
PHONE 22845

JOHNSTONS'
PROVISION STORES
38 Easter Road Phone 75050
30 Home St. (Tollcross) Phone 26348
For BEST QUALITY
Heinz and Chivers' Goods, Campbell Soups
Carr's Biscuits, etc. Large variety of COOKED MEATS
Quality Service Satisfaction

CASES of APPLES
Delicious, Jonathan, Cox's Orange
make acceptable gifts.
Delivered Free in City and Suburbs.
Special line in Scotch Heather and Clover Honey
Also China Ginger in Stone Jars
WM. BROWN & CO.
Fruiterers, Greengrocers, Florists
41 Queensferry Street Tel. 22524

NEW ARRIVALS OF
Crystallised Fruits and Jars of Stem Ginger
Guaranteed Scotch Heather Honey
George Gibson & Co
Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
44 QUEENSFERRY ST. Tel. 23146 and 7

GLASGOW

DOWN QUILTS
Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
EXAMPLE
Art Silk Quilt in Rose, Blue, Green, Gold, Helio, Tango.
Double Size 29/6 Single Size 22/6
BEDSPREADS TO MATCH
70x90, 16/11 90x100, 19/11
Re-covering of Quilts in Art Silk and Taffeta.
Double 20/-; Single 15/6.
Extra charge if new Down is required.
A. Gardner & Son Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

CLAN TARTAN
GOODS and
SCOTTISH
JEWELRY
for SCOTS at HOME and ABROAD
Ties in 130 Tartans Prices Moderate
Arden Forest Leathercraft
James R. Anderson
13-14 and 44-45 Argyle Arcade, Glasgow
Phone Central 2132

LUNCHEONS
TEAS
DINNERS
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 338.

GIFTS of QUALITY
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas
REID & TODD
8 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers
MISSES A. and I. DAVIDSON
155 NORTH STREET (Charingcross)

FLOWERS for All Occasions
J. Willoughby & Co.
17, Maxwell Rd., Eglinton Toll (next Y. M. C. A.) A fine selection of plants for Christmas. Old established florists. Members of the Telegraph Delivery Assn. Phone Queens Park 697

LADIES' WEAR
Specialist in Ladies' Underwear
Dainty Designs in Outsizes
39 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
near St. Georges Cross

WILLIAM McGEOCH & Co. Ltd.
28 West Campbell Street, C. 2
Electric Light Fittings and Domestic Appliances
General Ironmongery

A. & J. M'CULLOCH
SPECIALISTS in
Lingerie and Blouses
493 Sauchiehall Street, Charing Cross, and 340 Sauchiehall Street

PAN
255 BATH STREET, GLASGOW
Christmas Gifts, Cards and Calendars
Glass, Pottery, Woodwork and Lamps

Telegrams: "Daffodil" Glasgow TEL. Bell 2286
"Say it with Flowers"
MARY FOX, Art Florist and Decorator, 194-196 London Rd., Glasgow. B. E. Branch Shop 314 Argyle St. Tel. Central 4049

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel Bridgeton 2816

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See Beauty Expressed in Your Home, Through Our Decorating Service
MIDDLETON & SON
Decorators
22 Dublin Street Phone 27900

BUY YOUR Christmas Gifts FROM LOCAL ADVERTISERS
From J. MACMILLAN
Jeweller
27 Rose Street
Tel. 26435
Cor. of Hanover St.
1 stair up
Late of
Wm. Ballantyne Co.
Repairs Done

Beauty Requisites
Efficacious and Fragrant
MRS. MANNING, Specialist
10 Queensferry Street Edinburgh

World Court Month by Month

★ ★ ★

Hague Leans on Hague Tribunal To Settle Gran Chaco Conflict

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—"When all else fails, turn to the World Court."

This, it is sometimes said here, is the League of Nations' motto. That may be pardonable pride of ownership. Or again, there may be a grain or two of truth in it. At any rate, point is given to it by Geneva's recent decision to let The Hague be the court of final instance if the present negotiations for the settlement of the Gran Chaco War do not succeed.

In the report of the Conciliation Committee of 22 powers, adopted by the League Assembly, on Nov. 19, it is provided that a peace conference is to be held at Buenos Aires. This conference is given two months to settle the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay. If the conference fails within that time, the whole matter is to be referred to the World Court for decision.

This procedure is somewhat unusual. But jurists here say there is no reason why this roundabout method should not work just because the system is novel. So, it is provided that if the conference breaks down the Secretary General of the conference shall file with the Court a copy of the report. This the Court will consider as a special agreement—the so-called compromise between the parties. That may then be the last word.

In the happy event of agreement being reached at Buenos Aires, the Court will still have a hand in the matter. Thus, in certain circumstances, special arbitration tribunals shall be set up to settle points on detail on the spot. The members of these tribunals are to be appointed by the president of the World Court.

If the League's proposals are not accepted by one or both disputants before Dec. 20, the League, apart from the possible application of sanctions, will still have to draw a line of demarcation between Bolivia and Paraguay. The three Scandinavian powers, Switzerland and Spain suggested that the World Court should be asked forthwith to draw this line of demarcation in the form of an Advisory Opinion. This proposal was not accepted in this form but has been transmitted to the Committee of 23 Powers. These are the 22 powers of the Conciliation Committee, with the addition of Ecuador, which before was not yet a member of the League. This committee of 23 is to supervise the carrying out of the provisions of the League's report, with the proviso that the committee can always obtain the necessary advisory opinions from the Court if it sees fit.

It is again unusual that this committee should be empowered to ask for advisory opinions. Yet it is one of the many ways out of this deplorable conflict that have been opened up. And all of them seem finally to lead to the World Court. "It's up to The Hague," Geneva says!

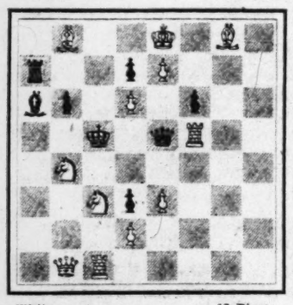
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1677

By K. F. Laib

Black 8 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

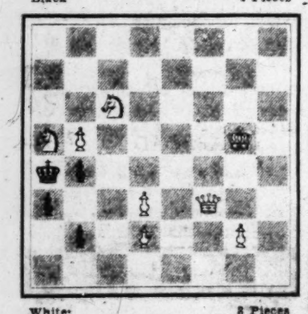
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Schach-Echo)

Problem No. 1678

Composed for The Christian Science Monitor by F. L. Widney, Phoenix, Ariz.

Black 4 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Of simple and appealing beauty!

Solutions to Problems

No. 1671. B-R3 is defeated by B-Q3. Correct is B-B5.

No. 1675. R-Kt4

No. 1676. 1. Kt-Q4 KxKt

2. Kt-B5ch

1. Kt moves

2. R-K3ch

If B moves where Kt can capture it, White does so. Otherwise, 1 . . . B-R; 2 Kt-Kt7; 1 . . . B-R7; 2 Kt-Kt3; 1 . . . B-Kt; 2 Kt-B7; 1 . . . B-Kt7 or R8; 2 Kt-B3.

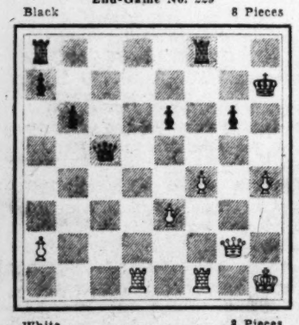
End-Game No. 228. White wins: 1 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 2 PxPch, KtxR; 3 RxKtch, B-K2; 4 B-Kt5, Q-KKt3; 5 RxBch, K-B; 6 R-K8ch, KxR; 7 Q-K3ch, Q-K3; 8 PxQ, Resigns.

End-Game

This problem-like ending was won by Lilienthal in his successful match with the Spanish champion, Rey-Ardid, last February.

End-Game No. 229

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win

The Boston-Philadelphia teletype match will be played Saturday, Dec. 15, starting at 1 o'clock, as originally planned. Sixteen players in Boston will meet 16 players in Philadelphia, the moves being transmitted by teletype. At Boston, play will be at the Boston City Club, Somerset Street. Visitors are welcome. Two years ago a telephone match between these two cities resulted in a victory for Philadelphia, 6½-4½.

Although it may be logically argued that games are never won though often lost, it is equally true that they must be won after they are lost. And if this winning process is not quite so simple as utilizing a preponderant material advantage, if, in other words, it involves something more than mere technique, a combination with a sacrifice or two perhaps, the result is likely to be a game worth publication. The game below, from the current championship tournament of the Mercantile Library Chess Association, Philadelphia, shows a former state champion in combinative mood.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Weiner White	Drasin Black	Weiner White	Drasin Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 B-K5	B-K2(b)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 R-Q3	B-R3
3 P-B4	P-B3	17 R-Kt3	BxB
4 Kt-B3	PxP	18 QxB	QR-B
5 P-QR4	P-K3	19 P-Kt4	Q-Kt3
6 P-K3	B-K2	20 R-Kt	R-Q2
7 BxP	P-B4	21 Q-K2	P-Kt3
8 Castles	Castles	22 Q-B3	Kt-Q4
9 Q-K2	Kt-B3	23 Kt-K4	P-QR4(c)
10 R-Q	PxP	24 R-R3	Q-Q(d)
11 PxP	Q-R4	25 RxP	KxR
12 Kt-K5	R-Q	26 QxPch	K-R3
13 KtxKt	PxKt	White mates in three	
14 B-B4	B-Q3(a)		

(a) This entails just enough loss of time for White, with his superior game, to get his attack rolling. 14 . . . Q-R4 is better.

(b) Not 15 . . . BxB; 16 PxB, Kt-Q4; 17 Kt-K4, or 16 . . . Kt-Q2; 17 P-B4, and White's advantage has increased.

(c) If 23 . . . P-KB4; 24 Q-R5, which is perhaps a stronger threat in the position than R-R3.

(d) If 24 . . . P-R4; 25 RxP, PxR; 26 QxRP, P-B3 (best); 27 Q-Kt6ch, K-B; 28 Kt-Kt5!!

From the Zurich tournament. Dr. Lasker finds a flaw in his opponent's opening play, and thereafter presses through, though not without an anxious moment or two.

Caro-Kann Defense

Lasker White	Muller Black	Lasker White	Muller Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	17 PxP	PxP
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 Q-Kt7	Q-B5
3 Kt-B3	PxP	19 R-Kt4	Q-Q3
4 KtxP	B-KB4(a)	20 P-Q3	QKt-Q2
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	21 P-QB3	Kt-B4
6 P-KR4	P-KR3	22 QxRP	Kt-Q4
7 Kt-K5	B-R2	23 RxB	KxR
8 Q-R5	P-KKt3	24 Kt-B5	Q-K4
9 Q-B3	Kt-B3	25 QxKt	QxKt
10 Q-Kt3	Q-Q4	26 R-KKt4	Q-K3
11 QxP	QxKtch	27 RxP	P-B4
12 B-K2	Q-Q3	28 Q-B4	R-B3
13 QxR	Q-B2	29 Q-R4ch	R-B3
14 P-R4	B-Kt2	30 RxBch	KxR
15 R-QR3	Castles	31 QxRch	QxQ
16 R-Kt3	P-Kt4	32 BxQch	Resigns

(a) Inferior to 4 . . . Kt-B3.

The following game was played in the Budapest Chess Club last April 19. The White Allies were Dr. Lasker and St. Abonyi. The Black Allies were E. Canal, A. Steiner, Dr. G. Negyesy and J. Schweiger. An unusual variation of the French Defense leads to fertile positional play.

White Allies	Black Allies	White Allies	Black Allies
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 KR-K	R-K
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 QR-Kt	QR-Q
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-K4	B-K4
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	19 P-QB3	R-Q4
5 BxKt	BxB	20 Q-R5	R-KB(d)
6 Kt-B3	P-B4(a)	21 Q-K2	Kt-Q3
7 PxQP	BPxP	22 Kt(Kt3)-Q2	
8 B-K3ch	B-Q2		KtxKt
9 KtxP	Q-Kt3	23 KtxKt	R(KB)-Q
10 PxP	PxP	24 P-QB4	R-Q5
11 BxBch	KtxB	25 P-B5	Q-B3
12 Kt-Kt3		26 Kt-Kt5	R(Q5)-Q4
	CastlesKR	27 Q-R5	P-KR3
13 Castles(b)		28 Q-B7ch	K-R
	KR-Q(c)	29 KtxP	R-KKt
14 Q-B3	Kt-K4	30 P-QKt4	P-R3
15 Q-R3	Kt-B5	31 Kt-B8	Resigns

(a) This should be played after castling.

(b) Not 13 QxKt, BxKtch; 14 PxB, QxPch; 15 K-Q, QR-Q!

(c) 13 . . . QR-Q may be better. Now White avoids the doubled QBP with finely calculated maneuvers.

(d) If 26 . . . KR-Q; 27 Kt-Kt5!

Billboard Removal On British Railways Reported Advancing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Railway travelers in Britain whose enjoyment of the scenery sometimes has been suddenly interrupted by large and unsightly hoardings in neighboring fields exhorting them to buy toothpastes or potted meats, have cause to rejoice.

County councils are taking action to have these billboards removed, it is disclosed in the quarterly paper issued here by the Scapa Society, association for prevention of disfigurement in town and country.

Railside advertisements have tended to be overlooked of late, Scapa declares. Except, of course by rail travelers. Nevertheless the society sent circulars to all county councils expressing the hope that by-laws permitting the councils to take action against posters which disfigured the countryside would be put into effect.

As a result, many councils have stated that necessary steps are being, or, in some cases, have been taken. Ugly railside advertisements have been taken down already in several counties.

Success along motor roads is also announced by Scapa. Unsightly advertisements on the rural roads of four counties have recently been taken down as a result of the society's activities.

Relief for Farmers Advocated in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Monetary reform, coupled with trade treaties which would provide the Canadian farmer with an outlet for his goods, and also make cheaper the necessities he must purchase were recommendations of Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn in addressing the directors' dinner at the Royal Winter Fair here recently.

Impart to the farmer knowledge on how he can improve livestock and the quality of the produce he has to sell, suggested Mr. Hepburn. Reduced costs of farm implements, a general reduction in tariffs and formation of favorable trade treaties were further relief measures advocated.

A lessening of Government interference with the law of supply and demand was urged by Mr. Hepburn, who scored what he termed was too great a paternalistic tendency on the part of governments.

Daily Features

Yucca Jim

Age

I SEE where a natural science party has figured that the normal life span should be 140 years. Now, just who is it, I wonder, which sets the range limits for man? I reckon if us humans would quit lookin' ahead to stiff joints, carpet slippers, an' a seat in the chimney corner, three score years an' ten wouldn't be accepted so general as the date of the last roundup. An' if folks would quit sayin', "I ain't able no more to tie onto a steer like I once done," or, "I can't expect to be so fast at my age," why maybe employers would get over the idea they got to throw their hands out on the open range at 45, an' hire youngsters. Why, bless our hearts, I know parties which is young at 80 an' others which is old an' admittin' defeat at 40. I have noted that them 80-year-old youngsters is not wastin' time countin' the hard winters behind 'em, nor braggin' about their stiff joints, but are riding right out in front with the rest of the boys. Time is nothin' more than a human invention to estimate when taxes is due.—*Yucca Jim.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

A Cluster of Camphire

THE word "camphire" should not be confused with the similar-appearing English term "camphor," with which it has no connection. The Hebrew term rendered "camphire" describes what is now known as the henna plant, a shrub which grows to a height of from six to ten feet. Its clusters of yellowish white flowers give off a heavy odor much appreciated by Orientals (cf. Song of Solomon 1:14); while a paste made from the leaves of the plant is constantly used in the East to stain the hands and the feet as well as the hair.

The fact that in modern Palestine, "camphire" has apparently been found only at Engedi (Harper: "Song of Solomon" p. 7), forms an interesting corroboration of the reference in the Song of Solomon to "a cluster of camphire in the vineyards of Engedi." In chapter 4, verse 13, of the same book, "camphire" is mentioned in the same breath with the fragrant spikenard.

Worth Knowing

SCRAPING OFF MARINE GROWTH AND PAINTING SHIP BOTTOMS SAVES $30,000,000 YEARLY WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD BE SPENT IN FUEL.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Wichita Daily Times: There seems to be ground for belief that the Department of Agriculture is wasting money. It has grown a strawberry which tastes like something else—and restaurants have been serving that kind for years.

Los Angeles Times: Now if they'd only put a zipper opener in that cellophane wrapper.

Humorist: "The British tube traveler stands as an example to the rest of the world," declares an official. At the same time, he would much sooner find a seat.

Daily Anecdote

A Solomon

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a huge statue of Pompey was unearthed during the last century, the body part was hit upon when excavations were made for a house. The head of the statue, however, lay under an adjoining property; and as a result, both owners claimed the work of art, which, it was believed, was the identical statue at the feet of which Caesar fell.

As the owners of the adjoining properties seemed unable to settle the matter, it was referred to Cardinal Spada, who ordered that the head be broken off and given to the man under whose land it was found, while the rest went to the other claimant. The Cardinal well knew that the statue, as a whole, was most valuable, and from the first he desired to possess it.

Having settled the argument, the Cardinal opened negotiations with the two owners. As a result, he purchased the statue for 500 crowns, an amount far less than he would have been obliged to pay for the complete work of art. He caused the head to be restored to the body, the mark of joining being plainly visible.

Today's Limerick

The writers of popular rhythm
Create for the public and ghythm
The "boop-a-doop," "hotcha,"
And now "Cucaracha,"
We wonder why their public stays whythm!

Quotation for Today

THOSE who live on the mountains have a longer day than those who live in the valley. Sometimes all we need to brighten our day is to rise a little higher.

—ANON.

At the Fountain

Charles H. Theobald, Galveston, Tex., to the Monitor Camera Club

WATER NYMPHS

Rainmaker

Vivian Johnston, Elmhurst, Ill., to the Monitor Camera Club

WHEE! THERE SHE GOES!

What They Say

Circumstances

"Circumstances are important, but they are not *all*-important."—*Dr. Frank B. Fagerburg.*

Give Us a New Peace

"Peace is too often presented as a rather insipid female in a night-gown with a dove on her wrist and a wreath of rather faded laurel in her hand."—*P. H. B. Lyon.*

Oh!

"A thing that seems very clear seems very clear, but is it?"—*Gertrude Stein.*

The Community

"The interests of the community take precedence over the gains of the individual."—*General Göring.*

They Endure

"The Jews have stood by the graves of all their oppressors in turn."—*Dean Inge.*

Economy

"The man who saves time by galloping, loses it by missing his way; the shepherd who hurries his flock to get them home, spends the night on the mountains looking for the lost; economy does not consist in haste, but in certainty."—*J. Ramsay MacDonald.*

For the Scrapbook

In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still,
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot
I do not dare to draw a line
Between the two, where God has not.
—*Joaquin Miller.*

To a sensible man there is no such thing as chance.—*Ludwig Tieck.*

It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects than to boast of our attainments.—*Carlyle.*

Nothing but silence becomes certain situations.—*Anon.*

I praise God for the divinity of my birth and the angels that have guarded my life and guided my feet.—*Leonardo da Vinci.*

The Children's Corner

The True Story of Tommy and His Yacht

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the holidays came around last summer, Tommy and his father left London for Deal, and because Deal is by the sea, Tommy was given a toy yacht to sail.

It was all very exciting for 8-year-old Tommy. His father promised to take him fishing in a boat in Sandwich Bay, and flying in an airplane over Ramsgate Harbor. There were pebbles to play with on the beach, and exciting waves that chased you when you paddled, and safe little places in which to sail yachts.

Tommy's yacht sailed very well. It didn't topple over like some of the others, and could right itself in a stiff wind and come racing to shore at such a speed that it was all he could do to prevent it from crushing its bows in.

And then came the day when Tommy and his father went to Ramsgate for their airplane flight, and because he felt a little bit anxious about it Tommy took his yacht up with him for company.

It was a grand trip, and when they had left the land far below and were heading for the open sea, Tommy became quite excited. He could see the boats like tiny toys dotted over the water and specks of things, that he supposed were people, creeping about the shore. He felt himself to be very big and important and everything else very, very small. And then, without any warning, the machine tipped over sideways, Tommy grabbed his father's coat sleeve, and in an instant his yacht was gone.

There was no hope of recovering it. The pilot was far too busy steering the airplane, and even if he had not been, he couldn't have dived fast enough to catch it up before it splashed into the sea.

Tommy and his father searched for a long time along the shore, hoping that possibly the yacht had been brought in by the tide, but there was no sign of it, and they went back to Deal feeling rather sad.

A week later they went fishing in Sandwich Bay. They hired a boat and anchored at some distance from the shore, and let down their lines into the water until they felt the leads touch the bottom. Then they sat very patiently waiting for bites. But for some reason or other the fish were not hungry, and after a time Tommy began to take an interest in other things. The sunlight was bobbing up and down on the water, and the breeze was blowing stray bits of weed and foam in and out of the waves. And then, as if it had been searching for him for a very long time and had found him at last, his little yacht came sailing joyfully through the sea straight to the boat's side.

You can imagine the excitement when it was landed safely on board!

"We must give it a new name after this," said Tommy's father, "something more suitable to its adventures."

So now the famous yacht is called the Viking.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—XLIII

This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

TO RESUME our study of tree surnames: Six centuries ago the English name for the "holly" was *holin*; and from this term we get the surnames *Hollins, Hollis, Holly*, as well as the compounds *Hollindale, Hollingham, Hollinghurst, Hollings*, and *Hollingsworth*. In the directory the student will find many more from the same source.

The *beech* is also a prolific source and yields the surnames *Beechey, Beecher* (occupative), *Beeching* ("Beech-meadow," from a Saxon *ing*, "meadow"), and *Beechman*, which also denotes a craftsman.

An alternative name for the *beech* was *buck*, and from this come many place names as well as surnames. Among the latter are *Buckinham, Buckeridge, Buckingham, Buckhall, Buckhill, Buckridge, Buckwald* ("Beechwood"), *Buckwell*, and *Buckworth*. *Buckland* is of different origin and means "bookland," i. e., land held by written charter.

From *Birch* and its variant *Birk* are the names *Birchall, Birchenough, Birchgrove, Birchmore, Birchwood, Birkbeck, Birkenhead, Birkett* ("Birkhead"), *Birkin, Birkinshaw, Birkhill, Birkmire*, and *Birks*.

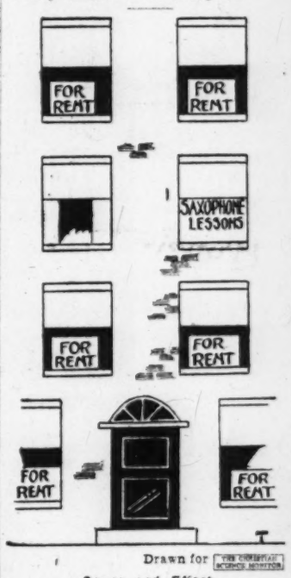
It may interest others beside W. F. Lindemann, who asks for information about the origin of his name, to know that the lime tree was in former centuries named the Linden-tree. Thus in popular usage the term became *line*, the *d* being dropped through the lengthening of the vowel *i*. After a considerable interval *line* was changed to the present form *lime*; and there are many surnames from the first two forms, including *Lynd, Line, Linden, Lindfield, Lindgreen, Lindley, Lindon, Lindow, Lindsay, Lindsell, Lines, Linford, Linscott, Linstead, Linstone*, and *Linwood*.

In Lighter Vein

Counterfeit

A document reporting the seizure of counterfeit money was recently sent from a small locality to the public prosecutor's office. When the prosecutor wrote back asking that this money should be forwarded, he received the following answer:

"The false money seized by me has already been forwarded by postal money order."—*Nachtausgabe.*



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cause and Effect

Greeley's Greatest

Mr. Blumenfeld told his audience an amusing story about the American editor, Horace Greeley, who was famous as the world's worst writer. It is said that only one compositor could read his script. Consequently this man attained a position of privilege in the works which excited the envy of his fellow workmen.

They concocted a plan for his undoing. They dipped the feet of two bantam cocks in ink and let them loose on a large sheet of paper. This paper they then cut into sheets of proper size and put them on the compositor's desk in place of Horace Greeley's editorial.

In due course the compositor entered, and to the amazement of the rest of the men began calmly to set up the matter; but at last he stopped, puzzled. He walked into the editor's room and asked the meaning of a certain hieroglyphic. "That!" exclaimed Greeley. "Surely you can read that, man! It's 'unconstitutional.'"

The compositor returned, crestfallen, and finished the job.

The column was voted the best editorial Greeley had ever written.—*Australian Life.*

Prosperity Echo

Teacher: "Tommy, if your father could save a dollar a week for four weeks, what would he have?"

Tommy: "A radio, a new suit, and a set of furniture."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Progress

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

ABOUT two years ago a man and wife who owned a small grocery store were obliged to move out of the building and locality in which they had built up a good business. The move they made took them into a locality several miles across the city into what seemed to be a much poorer and less promising district.

Old, run-down houses, dilapidated apartment dwellings, dusty yards, and customers of varied races and nationalities, were all a new experience and new environment to this couple. However, they carried with them their best assets: cheerful service and genuine interest in their customers. Furthermore, they took beauty with them, for all during the gardening season the woman would cut the available blooms from their home flower garden each day and take them to the store. When customers came in, either children or adults, the flowers would be distributed to those who seemed interested in their beauty.

If there was to be a party in the neighborhood, or some celebration of an anniversary, the storekeeper would give the entire bouquet for the occasion. It was almost as though the desert were blossoming like the rose.

Small wonder then that these folk are enjoying more prosperous days than before, in spite of the so-called depression.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Hat Bands

A GIRL here noticed that many men in her building were wearing hats with soiled bands. She asked if she might clean their hats and put on new ribbon bands if needed.

She used a good cleaning fluid that did not make rings, and rubbed the hats thoroughly, sometimes using a fine sandpaper to remove particularly stubborn spots. Then she carefully put on a band. The hats were so improved that the owners were glad to recommend her.

Mrs. C. D. L.

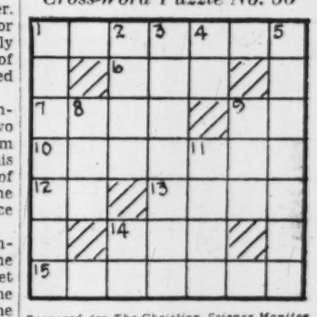
Photographing Children

TWO young men were in Denver last summer taking photographs of children in their homes and yards. One carried a camera with tripod, the other led a Shetland pony, with saddle and bridle. A cowboy hat was part of the equipment.

Almost every house where there were children, they got an order. They charged one dollar for each picture.

J. A. S.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 36



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Longing for
6—Buddhist pillar
7—First King of Israel
9—Musical note
10—Seasonable (Scot.)
12—Printer's measure
13—Ponies
14—Achievement
15—Retribution

Down

1—Well
2—An astringent mineral salt
3—Taxonomic rating
4—Pronoun
5—Green plants
8—Purpose
9—Drag
11—Cereal grasses
14—Part of "to be"

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Winter Storage*

By CARMACK

Peter was so happy when we got him out of the dog pound that I didn't have the heart to tell him about the missing Gloom Chasers' bones—
But I knew he'd find it out sooner or later, so I finally said, "Well, Peter, I guess your troubles aren't quite over yet"—Then I told him about the missing bones—
"Did you look under the back of my house?" he asked hurriedly—
When I said "No", he smiled and looked greatly relieved—
A few minutes later we were peeking under his master's house, and there were the bones all safe and sound—"You didn't think", said Peter, "that I'd leave them out in the back-yard to get all covered with snow, did you?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A War That Never Happened

THE snuffing out of the Balkan war scare carries both encouragement and warning. The success of the League of Nations in composing the dispute between Yugoslavia and Hungary arising from the assassination of King Alexander not only pushes war clouds off the international horizon but adds new proof of the utility of Geneva's peace machinery. The situation created by the shooting at Marseilles contained so many elements ominously recalling Sarajevo that fears of a general conflagration have doubtless been far greater than they were twenty years ago.

A good supply of the same kind of tinder was on hand: old jealousies, the murder of a ruler, the blaming of terrorists harbored by a neighboring country, the inflaming of national passions, the maneuvering of major countries using Balkan states for pawns, a border "incident" and a supposed necessity for bloodletting to somehow salvage "national honor." All these there were, but there were also certain important "dampeners" which 1914 lacked.

Perhaps the most potent was the very memory of what happened in 1914 and a general resolve not to let it happen now. Undoubtedly, too, although there are today two armed camps in Europe, the balance—or more accurately the overbalance—of power is so evident that there was less temptation to try to overturn it. Hungary received sympathy perhaps from Germany and some lip-service to her revisionist plea from Italy. But that was about all.

And most strikingly present in the new equation was the peace machinery represented by the League of Nations. It proved again, as it has in several other crises since the war, its utility where small powers are concerned. It is too easy to scoff at these services. The opportunity Geneva affords to blow off steam and to mobilize world opinion has a value that goes beyond mere orders from the big powers to the little ones to put up their toy pistols. The trouble that engulfed the world in 1914 was no bigger than this trouble of 1934—at the start. The snuffing out of "little" conflicts which might grow puts every nation—even those which feel no obligation to join the League's work—in debt to the fire-fighters at Geneva.

But it would be foolish to draw from this present success only encouragement for mankind's effort to master fear and hatred. Under the circumstances the peace has been kept, but it has not been established so we can be assured it will be preserved under differing conditions. Fear and hatred have been alleviated or suppressed, not destroyed. And grateful as we may be for the avoidance of war, we cannot be content with that negative result; the thought of the world must be turned to the positive making of peace.

Unrepealed

LAST Wednesday the United States marked the end of first year of repeal of national prohibition. On Saturday the narcotics division of the Treasury Department began a nationwide sweep of arrests which soon rose to a total of 765 alleged dealers and peddlers held for violation of the anti-narcotics laws.

During the repeal drive against the Eighteenth Amendment one of the arguments used was that suppression of liquor had given impetus to the illicit drug traffic and to drug addiction. Now, one full year after legalized liquor has been made freely available, conditions are disclosed which those who have seen the evidence describe as revolting. Indications are that the "dope" peddlers are plying their trade and their search for victims as vigorously as ever. All of which raises the question, are vicious conditions ever actually removed by any other method than by opposing them?

The Peril of Rearmament

MATERIAL disarmament, unless a spontaneous result of a moral cause, might not in itself matter, since it would not denote a changed mental attitude of nation toward nation. But rearmament is a serious matter, denoting definite preparation for an event which may arrive simply because it is envisaged. Each country, in augmenting its forces, declares it is pacific. Yet in the general system of rearmament there is surely evidence of nonpacific intentions.

France, after listening to its War Minister, voted fresh military credits. It is probable that the period of military service for the conscripted youth of France will be extended. The outlook is described, officially, as grave. At the same time the King of the Belgians has exhorted his people to vigilance, and professed faith in Belgian resources. Italy is complicating the naval problems by going ahead with its 35,000-ton vessels. Japan is not satisfied with its quota. Great Britain is urging a great advance in airplane construction. Russia is said to be, after the United States, the most progressive nation in the air, by which is meant military supremacy in bombing machines.

As one surveys the world, one is struck by this upward tendency in armaments. It signifies that there is everywhere apprehension. The neighbor is looked upon as bellicose. The French are taught that Germany is getting ready for war, and the Germans that France is preparing to exercise its military strength. Such a state of mind can lead only to a race in armaments. What is adequate for defense today will be deemed inadequate tomorrow, for each side will aim at supremacy. And, if past experience means anything, the outcome will be war.

It cannot be too plainly stated that rearmament, which is accepted by many countries as a means of safety, presents on the contrary a demonstrable peril. If it is said that armaments in themselves cannot be dangerous, the reply is that the rival policies which rearmament represents, the whole mentality which puts its trust in superior weight of metal, in the better training of men in warlike exercises, are bound to lead to the most difficult confrontations.

That is why, after all, the method of disarmament is good. If it is not motivated by a moral purpose, its positive significance may be small, but at least it saves us from the perilous alternative of a race in armaments. In France, as elsewhere, there is in many quarters a strong feeling that recent developments should not imply the abandonment but should provoke the resumption of the Disarmament Conference.

Million-Dollar Incomes

WHY do those twenty-six new million-dollar incomes reported by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue glitter without looking at all like gold? These increases indicate a better outlook for profit-making. Prospects of profits encourage enterprise on the part of capital. Enterprise puts men to work. Yet the most that can be said of the forty-six incomes which made up last year's million-dollar class is that they measure not actual or permanent recovery but only the possibility of temporary upswing.

Million-dollar incomes are the cart which again seems to be getting well ahead of the recovery horse—assuming, of course, that by recovery is meant the people's recovery of ability to support themselves through individual effort. This year's price of million-dollar incomes has not been very different from that of other depression years. These incomes have been bought with lay-offs and wage reductions; not because industry delights to squeeze the last drop of blood out of labor but because it has not yet learned or been shown a better way back to prosperity.

But a better way must be found. The demand for redistribution of wealth is not a passing demand. Unless it is to take more difficult and fallacious forms than it now has, the redistribution problem must be dealt with more successfully than it has been up to now.

Money has so long declared its independence of human control that men do not find it easy to shake off in a moment or in a year the mesmerism which dollars and pounds, francs and marks, hold over them. They regard capital as a force that gravitates of its own accord toward a sort of north pole of profit, without respect to human needs. But they themselves, of course, give money this power through their worship of it. As long as the only enforced demand on money is that it make more money, mankind must suffer from million-dollar incomes and billion-dollar relief rolls.

These are some of the reasons why the glitter of new million-dollar incomes may dazzle but does not inspire. It lights men's failures more than their success. In a society which has organized as perhaps no other democratic society ever has to spread the rewards of labor equitably, this glitter—quite as obviously as hunger and tatters—is a challenge that cannot be ignored.

On the Wind Frontier

WILEY POST, attacking the frontiers of the stratosphere, has come back with striking reports of that area. In the first place, he believes he climbed to 55,000 feet. This shows how effective were his simple ideas of double supercharging his motor so that it could get plenty of air at that height, of then building a sort of aerial diving suit and helmet into which the same air could be pumped to give normal flying conditions.

Two particular results are worth noting. First, he expected his 170-mile-an-hour ship would double its speed to make 340 miles an hour at an altitude of 55,000 feet. Actually, rough figuring would indicate his air speed at around 240 miles an hour, a substantial gain, although not as much as he hoped for.

Secondly, he found the wind blowing at 150 miles an hour. With such a wind on his tail he could thus make nearly 400 miles an hour. But against it he could make only 90 miles an hour. This is not discouraging. It merely opens the way for the next experiment, which is to go to other levels and find a wind which blows as hard in the opposite direction. If this can be done, then high speed can be made in two directions in future stratosphere air travel, with the wind plus the plane's normal speed added together for maximum results.

Incidentally, it is interesting that man depended upon the wind for his early transportation across water. Now peering into a high-speed future he still looks to aid from the winds to take him places, although these winds blow eleven miles above the earth.

Blasket Islander

Book of the Day

RUNNING out into the Atlantic off the coast of West Kerry are the Blasket Islands, most westerly of which is the Teeraght, a "high pinnacle of rock carrying a lighthouse, the last light that Irish emigrants see on their voyage to America." This remote scene is the background of Tomás Ó'Crohan's life story THE ISLANDMAN (London: Chatto & Windus. 8s. 6d.). Here he was born, bred and married, and here he built his own house, roofed—he notes with pride—with felt, an improvement on the more usual thatch of rushes or reeds. The disadvantage of thatch was due to the fact that the hens nested in it so deeply that sometimes the nests could not be found. Children would spend their spare hours hunting for eggs in the thatch. There was a memorable occasion when a couple of baby chickens fell from the roof into a mug of milk while the family was gathered round the table at meal time.

Tomás was the youngest of a large-ish family. His brothers and sisters had nearly all left home before he was grown up, for emigration to America was in full swing. In his youth there would be at night a cow or two and the ass tied up inside the cottage, while dogs, cats and maybe a calf had the run of the room. The family lived on potatoes and fish, or Indian meal, and milk when there was any. Tomás is scornful of the younger generation, who, he says, "fiddle with food four times a day." He adds: "At that time we used to eat as much food in one meal as in those four meals put together. People lasted two days on one meal of the kind, if they needed to."

And yet his account of long days and nights at sea in a small canoe taking up lobster pots, and coming back to eat a piece of fish and drink some milk sounds anything but sustaining.

The book is full of incident from his early schooldays—school happened only when a teacher, usually a young woman from the mainland, who soon went away to be married, was available—to the years after the World War when Ó'Crohan himself taught the Gaelic. The years of the war were not unmixed with blessing for the Islanders; there was wreckage, and much useful stuff was salvaged, enabling the Islanders to weather some lean months.

There are descriptions of storms at sea, a flock of seals singing at night on the shore, fierce quarrels with authorities over rent, and the substitution of canoes for sailing boats, when the latter were seized by the landlord and—how bitter it must have been—left to rot because no one would bid for them.

In spite of poverty and constant hardships Ó'Crohan was a proud and dignified man. His book is a record of a life of toil and anxiety, but there are glimpses of courage, endurance and generosity which give the whole an epic quality. It is admirably translated by Mr. Robin Flower and there are passages, especially in the last chapter, which are Biblical in tone.

E. M. V.

Street Scene—Japanese Style

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc.

Trifles From a Travelogue

Notions in Newspapers

TOKYO

FULLY half of the foreign news in the Japanese newspapers is from the United States. They even published extras on the American textile strike. Extras in Japan are not issued, as in England and the United States, to increase cash sales but to promote the name and popularity of the newspaper. In most cities they are given away. Subscribers automatically receive all extra editions. In Tokyo they sell to the newsboys about two hundred extras for the equivalent of three American cents and the newsboys sell them for half a cent each or for whatever the traffic will bear. The sale and gift of all extras, I was informed, are counted into a newspaper's total circulation!

WUXTREES are not screeched in the streets. The newsboys gently ring a cluster of melodious bells.

* * *

Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Jimmy Foxx and their idolized colleagues of the All-Star American baseball team arrived a few days before we sailed from Yokohama. Their pictures were appearing almost daily in all parts of the island; their verdicts on American politics and Japanese women were features of the Sunday editions; extras recorded the scores of the games which drew thousands of eager Japanese baseball fans.

And actually this baseball trip is about the neatest, most high-powered, most productive newspaper promotion stunt that never crossed the ingenious brain of the circulation manager of "Five-Star Final." It is to newspaper promotion what perpetual motion would be to natural science. It is a way to increase circulation at a profit.

The idea belongs to the brilliant boys of the Tokyo Yomiuri. They underwrite the expenses of the visiting athletes, this year a cool 150,000 yen. The Yomiuri subscribers all have first chance—this is good—to *buy* tickets for the games. Two new subscriptions earn a pass to a single game. There are eight games. In its 1932 baseball-circulation campaign the Yomiuri won 60,000 new subscribers and one of their editors told me that this fall they anticipate that the Babe and Lou and company will add a tidy 100,000 to their present circulation of 750,000—with gate receipts paying all expenses.

* * *

The "society editors" of the Japanese press are not the society editors of Newspaper Row and Fleet Street. Japanese journalism uses society in its pure meaning, not its artificial. The society editor of the Nippon newspapers handles the news of social movements, legal, intellectual, or criminal. He supervises all news except politics and finance, injecting the human element into the telling.

Because political news is so often handled as formally and dully as the appendix of an encyclopedia, frequently the same news is written twice in the same newspaper. In the words of Kanesada Hanazona of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, "Any great incident or political change is now reported for old wives, maid servants or school girls through the 'society' columns, although it is reported elsewhere in textbook style. There are many even among the intellectuals who first open the 'society' page every morning in the expectation of finding the human element in the news it contains."

* * *

The most modernly equipped newspapers still keep their fleet of carrier pigeons. On the roof of the Nichi Nichi I saw 500 of them in their pigeon house ready to do their duty as specially trained news carriers. The pigeons, I was informed, can fly two and a half miles in four minutes and the record flight of the Nichi Nichi pigeons is from Sendai to Tokyo in four hours and forty minutes, the distance being covered by train in ten hours.

The translated name of the frequently quoted Osaka Mainichi is Daily, and the translation of the Nichi Nichi, freely rendered, would be Very Daily. This latter title is suggestive of an interesting fact of Japanese journalism. The large national newspapers in Japan publish from fifteen to twenty-five different editions daily, each radically remade in content and make-up to serve the different parts of the Island Empire where they circulate.

* * *

The Japanese newspapers, it appeared to me, even outdo at times the New York Times in their pursuit of comprehensive detail. They employ staffs of immense size and usually dispatch a corps of reporters for any event of significance. At the time of the Enthronement Ceremonies, for example, the Mainichi alone sent 200 men to cover the news in Kyoto.

And for every flock of reporters there seemed to me to be an equivalent number of photographers. They shot almost continuously and at every angle. And the photographers were always the punctiliously dressed lads. We never attended a function in the afternoon when they did not appear in cutaway. In the evening it was either black tie or white.

And were they meticulous about their group poses? It came home to me—a bit cruelly and conspicuously. Dignitaries were present. It was a sober and formal setting. We were set, stern, standing erect with eye on camera. We waited a few seconds, tense and quiet; then a few more seconds. The photographer coolly emerged from behind the hood of his camera, quietly and with dignity walked over to me and after graciously adjusting a lock of my hair to his sartorial satisfaction, returned to his task.

* * *

The current trend of the Japanese press seemed to be in the direction of news rather than editorial emphasis, of capitalizing upon the news content and news display of the papers rather than editorial strength. Mr. Hanazone told me that many editorial pages had lost much of their authority and influence and that by some newspapers the editorials were viewed as mere decoration held over from an outworn tradition.

As in America, signed columns of editorial opinion, written by college professors and other specialists, have become popular newspaper features and exert much influence in molding public opinion.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

Standing Room Only

By Frank L. Perrin

A PROBLEM of greater significance than has been generally realized has been overlooked, it would seem, in the desire to provide more or less adequately for the needs of those thousands of families in the United States which have appealed for aid. This is the problem of the men of varying ages who, perhaps because of false pride, prefer to be sent to jail rather than accept even proffered support from charitable organizations. To them it seems no disgrace to earn food and shelter by committing some petty offense.

Somewhere, sometime, I read a story, perhaps familiar to many, the scene of which was laid in some European city, which told, graphically and interestingly, of the strike carried on by a band of thieves. It was called, I think, "The Strike of the Thieves." Of course it seemed grotesque, and funny. No one in America, or in any Occidental country, could regard seriously the possibility of thievery being organized, or even of men and women able and willing to work openly allying themselves with avowed criminals.

But it seems that there are degrees of perfidy, just as there are degrees of other sorts and kinds in social orders, high and low. The criminal who is glorified and popularized, even though his end be ignominious, seems always to have inspired in others of his kind a desire to emulate him in the less hazardous of his ways. He has made criminality of a less reprehensible degree easier to condone.

I have shared the confidence and the far-sighted courage of the average American citizen during the last five years or more. You and I have held fast to our faith in the soundness of our moral and political codes, assured that through this long period of trial we, as a people, would march, as we have marched before, into the light of economic sanity and prosperity.

I wonder if the adjustments, or readjustments, which finally must be made are really more radical, less superficial, than we had supposed would be necessary. Many of us who are watching the trends and perhaps oracularly criticizing, constructively or adversely, the experimental remedies now being prescribed and tried, look backward to previous periods of economic depression, recalling, sympathetically or boastfully, the means formerly applied and the results achieved. It is interesting to realize that in no one of these previous periods within our recollection were theoretical or purely administrative remedies effective. Out of periods of discontent, distrust, and their entailed hardship and suffering, came years of happiness and contentment.

But these happier and more welcome periods came as a result of a clearer understanding and appreciation of common or individual rights and opportunities. The vagrants—the tramps—of 1893 and 1907, and the rank and file of the I. W. W., for the most part, were absorbed and reassimilated and became contented marchers in the army of industry. This was accomplished by the operation of an almost indefinable process which, sooner then than seems possible now, restored the confidence of the American people in themselves.

There is a saying, heard sometimes, which has it that "the bigger they are the harder they fall." Well, we thought ourselves pretty big—almost invulnerable in fact—before the fall that came in 1929. It is perhaps because of this that we find it a little harder, and that it takes a little longer to regain our footing.

In the meantime the jails in many sections are congested. Standing room in them is at a premium. Potential members of prison populations are, it is reported, adapting themselves to the capacities of these temporary shelters. They commit petty offenses only in those localities where the jails will accommodate them, and where the courts are too lenient to sentence them to chain gangs.

Evidently we are getting nowhere if, as a result of present practices, we are encouraging, in the first instance, a more or less dignified dependency, and in the second an unapologetic resort to criminality as a means of obtaining food and shelter. Work, even at a wage far below that paid in past years, would turn the tide away from the jails to factories, mills and farms. It may be discovered that those who are most insistent that there be no lowering of present wage scales are standing in the way of several hundred thousand men and women who would, if the opportunity came, turn their hand to any honest work which would reclaim them from poverty or worse.

The Wide Horizon

A Permanent "Brain Trust"—II

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

FOR the New Deal, good administration is a necessity to the success of a program that puts a degree of responsibility upon government heretofore undreamed of under the American system.

In respect to the many new government agencies set up by the Roosevelt Administration, in all probability their recruitment—which was necessarily hurried—was done as effectively as possible under existing conditions. The fact that they are open to serious criticism is due to the absence in the United States of a reservoir of men already familiar with governmental practices—such a reservoir as exists, for instance, in the British Civil Service. When the Empire Marketing Board and others were created, outside the British Civil Service, it nevertheless proved possible to detach men on service from the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade to key positions in these new agencies. The new agencies in Washington had as a rule to be improvised almost from the ground up.

The American Civil Service, even if examinations had been more widely applicable than they were, would hardly have fitted the requirements of the controlling elements of the new business agencies. At least twenty of these were created in the form of government corporations, on the model of the Panama Canal Corporation. Essentially the problem there was to retain as much initiative and freedom from bureaucratic routine as possible. The whole character of the solution depended upon the men who were put at the head of the Corporation and the tradition established by their assistants.

* * *

If these men really are determined to run the corporation along sound economic lines and can be protected from patronage, civil service requirements are totally unnecessary. For certain types of positions the present Civil Service examinations might be helpful and they are being applied in these cases. But the government corporation should retain, in the interest of business efficiency, about the same freedom to hire and fire that a big utility corporation does. There is not much danger that an efficient man will be dismissed or overlooked if the heads of the corporation stand or fall on efficient administration.

The same sort of reasoning does not apply equally to all the new experiments though it is general for those that are on a basis of income and outgo.

It seems evident that until the Government extends the use of a radically different type of civil service examinations, they are a hindrance rather than a help. They are too elementary to test anything but "cramming" methods, for most posts. They do not indicate the power of a mind to grow, which is in large measure a function of its total background and training. The State Department has already succeeded in setting admirable examinations of this type. Its example is now being followed in a few examinations of the civil service.

Within the existing framework of the amorphous and unplanned civil service, a beginning might be made toward creating a special "Administrative Service," to be classified under the existing pay and rating scales, but set off by a name indicative of its functions. Probably anywhere between a thousand and fifteen hundred of the present departmental service posts could be classed as coming under this Administrative Service of the United States.

* * *

The determining mark of the positions to be so nominated would be the advisory character of the position. An officer in the Administrative Service would be in a key position with regard to his own and perhaps to other departments that would make his advice on matters of policy imperative to his chief.

Clearly these are demands which require broad and sound educational backgrounds. Since these backgrounds are today rarely found in men who have not had the equivalent of a college degree, the type of examinations should be so devised as to test this background.

We should refuse at any stage to close the door to promotions from any class of the civil service into the next. But we might expect, under normal conditions, to find the bulk of the permanent posts filled at the top with men trained in the universities.

The New Deal has altered fundamentally the administrative character of our Government by placing upon administration a new burden and a new emphasis. It is working toward a new method of co-ordinating agencies and of making available the expertness of the country's "best brains" in something less casual than a "Brain Trust." As an immediate measure we should attempt to recruit university men trained by a specialized discipline into an Administrative Service of the United States.

Above all a change in attitude toward government service must accompany any changes in machinery. The Government of the United States is also susceptible to Franklin's sage remark during the Constitutional Convention of 1787:

"Governments are like clocks. As they are made by men so they may be marred or ruined."